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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Intense Political Excitement in Indiana.

Proceedings of the Kuklux Klan in Tennessee.

Political Meetings in South Carolina and Georgia.

INDIANA.

Important Action of Conservative Republicans—Panic in the Democratic Ranks—Political Movements Among the Germans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Friday, Aug. 21, 1868.

Another week of intense political excitement is behind us. The wholesale defection of all the leading Conservative Republicans, who, two years ago, supported the Democratic ticket, created last week a perfect panic among the Democratic leaders in Indiana. At first they had expected that at least a majority of these gentlemen would support SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and when, somewhat later in the campaign, serious doubts arose on this subject, the leading Democrats expected that the most influential Conservative Republicans, even though they should intend to vote for GRANT and COLFAX, would have little or nothing to say against the Democratic national ticket, and, at all events, support the Democratic State ticket and the Congressional candidates nominated by the same party. Instead of these expectations being realized, they saw to their extreme mortification and astonishment that all the elements of the Republican Party united again, as in 1864, and that the Conservative Republicans hastened as one man into the thickest of the fight for the good cause.

AN EXCEPTION.

There is only one man who, in 1866, was looked upon as a Conservative Republican, and who now, after a good deal of tergiversation, has come out in favor of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. This is, I am sorry to say, Col. GAVIN. Most of his friends supposed that he was decidedly opposed to the renewal of the rebellion, for which FRANK P. BLAIR has declared; but, for reasons best known to himself, the gentleman in question resolved, last week, to cast his lot with the Democratic Party, and he made, at the Greenburg Democratic meeting, a speech in which he advocated the election of the Democratic ticket, on the pitiful ground that the Democratic platform was that on which ABRAHAM LINCOLN had stood! The speaker who ventured this assertion was beautifully refuted by a quick-witted farmer in the crowd, who interrupted him with the very pertinent question, "Do you mean to say that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, if he had been alive to-day, would have voted for SEYMOUR and BLAIR?" Col. GAVIN, of course, did not vouchsafe a reply to this very disagreeable query.

HON. DAVID GOODING.

The Democratic papers in our State want it also understood that another Conservative Johnson man, Hon. DAVID GOODING, Marshal of the District of Columbia, is in favor of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. That is true enough, but Mr. GOODING never was a Republican. He acted with our party in 1864, but has ever since been one of the most bitter and hot-headed Democrats. There is very little bottom in the man, and his fierce speeches do precious little execution.

If it were necessary to give the names of leading Conservative Republicans who opposed the Radical ticket in this State in 1866, and who are now battling for GRANT and COLFAX, I could fill a whole page of the New-York TIMES. In this (Tippecanoe) County there were in 1866 over 1,000 Johnson Republicans. The Radicals barely carried it two years ago. This time the Republican majority will not be less than 1,000.

DEMOCRATS IN FAVOR OF GRANT AND COLFAX.

Let me mention in this connection, furthermore, that not a few prominent Democrats in Indiana are unwilling to vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Especially is this the case in the Ninth Congressional District, where Judge LINDLEY, contingent elector on the Democratic ticket, and other Democrats of standing and influence, have openly come out in favor of GRANT and COLFAX. This is the district where "Major-Gen." MILLIGAN, of the Sons of Liberty Army, has lately made such very remarkable speeches in favor of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, but especially BLAIR. His speeches begin to produce the expected effect.

THE GERMANS.

Dr. MAX HOFFMANN, the able German whom the Republicans of Indiana have nominated for Secretary of State, has already delivered speeches in his native language to a great many German audiences in various parts of the State, and fully confirms the reports made by Gen. CARL SCHURZ concerning the political attitude of the Germans of Indiana. He is very confident that GRANT and COLFAX will receive the largest number of German votes ever cast for the Republican ticket in this State. The excellent organization of the liberal Germans in nearly every part of the State is certainly one of the most encouraging symptoms of the campaign. If wealthy friends of the cause will do something for the Republicans of Indiana, let them subscribe for a number of the excellent campaign edition of Mr. SCHWEDLER'S New-Yorker *Demokrat*, and have them sent for distribution among the Germans in the First and Second District, (Evansville and New-Albany,) where the German Democratic element is strongest.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The long-expected campaign fund of the Democracy has at length arrived from New-York, and, in consequence, we have had in the last few days a number of Democratic demonstrations, torchlight processions, &c. With the exception of the great Greensburg meeting, which really was a success, all of these demonstrations fell far short of the expectations entertained in regard to them; and the most significant fact is that the Democrats, despite the frantic efforts of their leaders, have not yet been able to hold a single really imposing mass meeting in any of the close districts; while, in addition to the heavy Democratic loss at the municipal election, the immense mass meeting of the Republicans at Brownstown, Jackson County, in the heart of our Hoosier Egypt, plainly indicates how the wind is blowing in Indiana.

JOINT DEBATES.

But the most striking feature of the campaign in Indiana is the sudden aversion of the Democratic candidates and speakers to meeting their Republican opponents on the stump. Hon. Mr. KEIGHTLEY, the Democratic candidate in the Fifth District, "is too sick" to debate with Col. COBURN; Mr. VOORHEES "has no time" to meet Major CARTER; Gen. MANSON can debate with Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH only once, and that the most remote and inaccessible point in the Seventh District; and so on. Senator HENDRICKS alone says that he is ready to meet his opponent, Gov. BAKER, on the stump.

Please bear in mind that these joint debates are not only very popular in the West, but are a Democratic institution, and that, in former times, the Democrats always were the first to challenge their opponents to them. That they now refuse to take up the gauntlet thrown down to them by the Republicans, has created a decided sensation, and is generally considered equivalent to a confession of the extreme weakness of their cause.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The panic produced by the cattle plague is abating in the West. The farmers in the infected districts have generally banded together to prevent the spreading of the plague by the most energetic measures; and enough has been ascertained concerning its origin to justify the hope that effectual steps will be taken to protect the vast herds of cattle on our Western prairies from infection in the future. W. C.

TENNESSEE.

Affairs in Tennessee—The Dangers which Threaten Us—The Militia Bill—Comparison Between East Tennessee and Middle and West Tennessee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1868.

The condition of things in Tennessee is not very encouraging. The public temper is not now in condition to be tampered with. The issues before the people are of a nature to arouse all the feelings and prejudices of the war. Particularly in Tennessee is the passion of the people thoroughly awakened. In Middle and West Tennessee there is only the semblance of an organized, law-abiding society. The officers of the law are about powerless to execute laws which are at variance with the popular idea of justice. Organized bands are in force to construe and execute laws or to defy them *in toto*. Public sentiment is divided and finds an approval from one or the other side. It matters not now what have been the causes which produced this condition of society; the fact cannot be disputed that in certain counties such a state of affairs does exist, and the question is how to remedy the evil. Of one other thing there can be no doubt, and that is that the men who assume to take into their hands, by force of incendiary and revolutionary organizations, the regulation of local affairs in open defiance of the agents of the law, are not in any measure discouraged by the declarations of FRANK BLAIR, that the Southern Governments are to be overthrown by force. It must be apparent to every observing man that the encouragement which the revolutionary policy of the New-York Convention has given to the hot-headed leaders of the South, has had a like effect upon the local political associations all over the South, and hopes and plans that four months ago were secretly entertained and discussed among a chosen few only, are now openly declared and boldly threatened. It needs no prescience to tell what will be the effect upon the character of local legislation from the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The speeches of HAMPTON, SEMMES and TOOMBS show what hopes the Blair policy of forcible nullification has raised. Local politics in Tennessee show what the encouragement of the New-York Convention has done. Admitting all that is urged against the proscriptive legislation of our dominant party, and that there has been an unwise policy pursued; even then the question arises—What is the safest and speediest policy to be pursued? It requires but little reflection to see that the conservatism of GRANT is more calculated to promptly restore peace and tranquillity in the South than the conservatism of BLAIR. There is evidently a revolution near at hand in the Government of the State, and whether that change, tempered by the wholesome restraint of a conservative Grant administration at Washington, would be better for the future peace and prosperity of the State than a forcible nullification under the extreme measures of BLAIR, carried through under the auspices of the Kuklux Klan, is a question for reasonable men to reflect upon. No man who understands the temper of the people of this State can for a moment doubt the result, if, when the change does come in Tennessee, it should come hastily—inaugurated by FRANK BLAIR marching through the South at the head of his Democratic, carpet-bag army. The proscriptive legislation would then be of another character. Northern capital and enterprise would then be the objective point, as the political rights and privileges of the rebel class now seem to be. It is certain that Northern men do not now contemplate with pleasure such a change. What they desire is that the remedial legislation which is necessary in the South shall be done under an administration such as GRANT promises. Under such supervision Tennessee Conservatives could accomplish peaceably and temperately all that reasonable men demand. Judge PEARSON, of North Carolina, who has been for many years acknowledged one of the ablest and purest men in the State, has a true comprehension of the duties of true conservative Southern men. The great danger to Tennessee, and to the South, is from unwise and hasty action. The people are impulsive and excited, and are likely to be governed by hot-headed leaders. There is now a bill before the Legislature which I consider to be very dangerous and very remarkable. It vests Gov. BROWNLOW with powers which he can never exercise within the constitutional limits of his power. It empowers him to call out in each Congressional District as many regiments of State Guards as he chooses; it authorizes him to arm and equip them, and draw upon the Comptroller for any sum for that purpose, not exceeding $50,000 at any one time; it gives him the power to declare martial law in any county in the State, and says he shall compel the people of such counties to pay the expenses of the troops he sends among them to execute his orders.

If the Governor should attempt to exercise these powers it can hardly fail to provoke serious trouble. How far the conduct of the Kuklux has tended to provoke the Legislature to the use of force their acts and spirit show. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that this organization has boldly and formidably made war upon the peace of society and forcibly resisted the officers of the law. That the design of these masked desperadoes is and has been to provoke a collision and create trouble cannot be controverted. Even while their representatives on the "Peace Commission" were pledging them to quiet and good order the Klan was out in several counties on their predatory expeditions. They are determined, if possible, to intimidate the officers of the law and the legislators of the State, and if possible to render perfectly hopeless the enforcement of the law. Even admitting all that they claim as to the extreme policy of the Radical Party, what has been done to justify such dangerous and riotous proceedings as they have resorted to? The conclusion of the people must be that the Kuklux and other organizations have first resorted to arms and bloodshed, and they will indorse all reasonable measures that may be taken to repress such disorders, and break the power and terror of such lawless organizations. Further than this the Legislature should not go. When they assume to do more, they become the aggressors. There can be no political capital made out of a collision of such forces in Tennessee. The local influences and causes which have in a great measure produced this result cannot be considered in a canvass affecting national questions, further than it may illustrate the nature of the difficulties to be overcome by reconstruction. I believe the Legislature will pass the bill now before them, an abstract of which I have given above. If so, the responsibility resting upon Gov. BROWNLOW is a very grave one. He has it in his power to preserve the peace of the State. The people will stand by him if he attempts to disband and overthrow lawless organizations, and in such case the result need not be serious. But if such measures result in unlawful acts and in a general collision, no man can say what will be the magnitude or nature of the evils to follow. The danger is imminent and may well provoke alarm.

East Tennessee is as quiet and orderly as any part of the country. There is no disturbance of any kind and no fears of trouble here. We have had abundant crops, and everybody seems to be prospering and contented. There is as much of a contrast between the state of society in East and Middle Tennessee as there is between New-York and Louisiana. There is a continuous healthy tide of emigration to East Tennessee, and our people are as well off as they ever were. These facts furnish food for reflection and study. OMEGA.

ILLINOIS.

Political Excitement—Republicans Organizing and Steadily Gaining Ground—State Nominations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868.

We are getting to be "Wide Awakes" upon the subject of politics, and the campaign is going forward with much earnestness on the part of the Republicans of this State. The outcropings of treason and renewed rebellion from the South, and its echo at the North, have aroused our people, and especially the "Boys in Blue," and they have pulled off their coats and are going to work in dead earnest. Tanners' Clubs are rapidly forming everywhere, and the greatest enthusiasm is manifesting itself. In Chicago at least 5,000 tanners are already enrolled, and they have been formed into companies, battalions and divisions, with officers with military titles. As a general thing, I am not in favor of organizing a political campaign in this semi-military way. It looks too much like the fashion that prevails in other countries, whose example it is not well for us to imitate too closely. But it is an outgrowth of the war, and comes of the martial spirit and training our young men received while putting down the rebellion, and, as they have got somewhat used to it, they can work better in this form of organization than any other. And then, it advertises the would-be fire-eaters at the South, who are hounding on the Democratic Party, that the spirit that crushed out the rebellion "still lives," and is as ready as in the past to keep step to the music of the Union.

The State nominations are being made, and I notice thus far that particular pains have been taken by the Republican Conventions to place good men before the people, especially for the Legislature.

The Democratic Party is still comparatively dormant in this State. It does not seem practicable to awaken any enthusiasm. They are relying greatly upon the coming of PENDLETON, who is to make some half a dozen speeches in Illinois before the election. The intelligent leaders see only a hopeless contest and utter defeat, and it takes them a long time to pluck up heart enough to enter the fight under such discouraging circumstances. They will undoubtedly pick up some before November; but when such life-long Democrats as Hon. J. N. MORRIS desert the sinking ship, it is a sign that they consider all as lost. I wish we were as sure of carrying New-York—and I have no doubt of it—as we are of giving 50,000 majority against SEYMOUR, BLAIR and a renewed rebellion, in Illinois.

GEORGIA.

The Great Republican Mass Meeting in Atlanta—Speeches by Ex-Govs. Johnson and Brown, and Senator Hill.

Ex-Gov. JAMES JOHNSON was the first speaker at the enthusiastic Republican ratification meeting in Atlanta, Ga., on the 18th inst. In the course of his speech he spoke as follows of some of the complaints made by the ex-rebels against the Republican Party:

"These people who actually created the necessity for this debt, now cry out against the taxation, which is its inevitable consequence. And this is the more unreasonable when we consider that most conquerors, most victors, instead of sharing, as they have done, in the liquidation of this immense burden, they would have made the vanquished pay the entire sum. How do the Democracy propose to pay this debt? How are they going to relieve you of this taxation? Simply by disposing of the nation's debt in the same manner in which the debt of the Confederacy was disposed of. A terrific outcry was made about the havoc perpetrated by the Federal Army. Who created the necessity for this havoc Was it the army of the Union? Was it not rather those men who hurled the country into open and armed insurrection and rebellion against the nation? What did they themselves do? Why, they committed as many depredations upon their own people as were committed by the Yankees. They burnt their own people's cotton, destroyed their own people's corn-cribs, took their own people's corn, and generally appropriated first as much of their own people's property as they chose. And yet we are taunted daily with the cry, 'The Yankees stole our horses.' They tell us, however, that they could very well forgive this, if the Yankees had not taken away 'our niggers.' The Yankees emancipated the slaves, and that fact they never will forget or forgive. I for one rejoice that slavery is dead on this continent, never, never to be resuscitated. The result will be that in a few years we shall have a large immigration of white labor, plenty of small farmers, active manufacturing enterprise, prosperity and happiness. It was pretended by the Democracy that the Radicals, as they are called, were placing niggers over a white man; submitting the intelligent white men of Georgia to 'nigger domination.' Four millions of blacks rule thirty millions of whites! The blacks of the State of Georgia rule and control the State! They cannot do it; and those who are most forward in advancing that argument know that it cannot be done. Their first want is the ballot. They can vote now. 'Oh! but,' say the Democrats, 'they are ignorant!' Well, whose fault is that? What sacrifices did the Democratic Party ever make to enlighten them? [A voice, 'None.'] None, indeed. On the contrary, to their eternal shame be it said, they placed upon their statute book a law which made it a penal offence for anybody to teach these poor ignorant people."

SPEECH OF SENATOR HILL.

Hon. JOSHUA HILL, one of the newly-elected United States Senators, was next introduced, and was received with cheers. After eulogising Gen. GRANT as one whose genius he admired and in whose honesty and honor he fully confided, he passed to a consideration of the political situation in Georgia, in the course of his remarks alluding to colored Democrats, for he had heard of some such. Some of them, he said, were influenced by memories of former kindnesses received from their masters and friends. The noble instinct of gratitude prompts many a man to pursue some certain political course. He would, however, advise every man to turn aside from such influences, and listen and attend to reason only. They should look to their own interests. They should remember they had only recently acquired political rights, these rights having been obtained by a certain political party; and to that party they should show their obligation by the political course which they should now pursue. He took for granted that they would not disappoint their friends on that point, and that they would use judgment and discretion in all their dealings. The Democratic Party, he continued, make their appeals most generally to the pride and manhood of the white race and the glory of its achievements. With the white race they expected to succeed. Their appeals filled the pride of the many hearts with enthusiasm—manly hearts many of them are, too—and enthusiastic honest men many of them are, who believe as well as you or I that their course is correct. He mentioned this because he was glad to see that at a time like this men may discuss on one side or on the other and yet maintain the respect of the audience. It would not do, Mr. HILL thought, for the Democracy to threaten war. They threaten idly. No great internecine war will, in my judgment, occur again in this country for half a century. The results are too frightful. Men may talk as they please about it, but they do not believe it and do not desire it. These are the tricks of orators.

Mr. HILL, in speaking of the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, said: My excellent friend—for he is my friend, and an ardent, warm, impassioned nature he has—FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri, the gallant gentleman who in the cause of his country bore himself gallantly; who marched with SHERMAN, and took this city, and marched again with SHERMAN to the sea, and on to North Carolina—when FRANCIS P. BLAIR makes his objections to the success of the great chieftain, greatest among the great, I think that, in his ardent nature, he is misled in the apprehensions which he utters. He cautions his countrymen against the quiet, retiring, modest and talented GRANT—he who, since the time of BONAPARTE and WELLINGTON, stands without a parallel in the military annals of the world. He cautions his countrymen against the great chieftain, and tells them, not that GRANT is a bad man, a corrupt man, nor a weak man, but on the contrary, that he is a strong man. The objection is made that if Gen. GRANT is elected President he will grasp a sceptre, and will lord it over this country with iron will. My friends, I know Gen. GRANT passing well. I have never been able to observe anything in him that would carry me to such a conclusion. Modest to an extent most remarkable in a man of the same intelligence and power, self-poised, self-possessed, distinguished among men of arms for his administrative ability, he has filled well and ably every position in which he has ever been placed. Let us look at his action in connection with the position which he now holds. Observe the present strength of the Army of the United States. Men of all arms, for all services, are embraced in thirty regiments, if I recollect aright. Under whose recommendation has the army list been thus cut down? Under that of the General of the army, who knew that a larger force was not necessary.

To the colored voters present Mr. HILL gave good advice. He advised them to go to the polls fearlessly, when the election day arrived, and deposited their ballots. He exhorted them not to regard threats of dismissal from service, if any were made to them. When planting time arrived people would have to get their labor, even though they did vote for GRANT and COLFAX. Mr. HILL, in concluding, counseled peace in all things, and good will to all men, and after an address of about an hour's length, took his seat amid much applause.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. BROWN.

Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN then addressed the meeting. Of the momentous character of the present contest he said:

The Democratic Party, so-called, not the old Democracy of former years, but the so-called Democracy, led by the bitterest enemies of the Democratic Party, avows its purpose, through its chosen leaders, to tear down the Government lately established in Georgia, and other Southern States, by the sword; which will, if attempted, light up the continent with a blaze of civil war. On the other hand the Republican Party, through its chosen leaders, GRANT and COLFAX, has proclaimed for peace, and declared its purpose to sustain the Governments now existing in this and other reconstructed States, and to restore and maintain law, order and prosperity in the same. These are the momentous issues now presented for the consideration of the people of this great Republic. *Shall we have peace and stability, or shall we again plunge the country into war, bloodshed and chaos,* with all their attendant horrors, privation and miseries? For one, I am for peace. We have had enough of war this generation; and I confess I shudder at the prospect of the renewal of the strife in a ten-fold more appalling form than that through which we have just passed. It is not my purpose to review the late unhappy struggle; nor do I intend to take up your time in a discussion of the merits or demerits of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. I shall deal with the present and the future. Reconstruction in Georgia is an accomplished fact. Not upon the terms chosen by her people, but in obedience to the dictation of the conqueror. We appealed to the sword to settle the controversy which had long existed between us and the people of the North. The war was long and bloody. The decision was against us. What, then, could the South do? She had staked her cause upon the wager of battle, and had lost in the fight. When further resistance was the extreme of folly, why continue to throw obstacles in the way and irritate those who had the supreme control over us? Every effort we made to resist the will of the conqueror recoiled upon us, and added to the stringency of the terms to which we were required to submit. Our people at length learned wisdom by experience, and complied with the terms dictated in the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and we have established a government which has been recognized by the Government of the United States as legal and valid, and we have again been admitted to representation in Congress. But *just at the point when the country looked for repose, and when a wearied people longed for rest, a great political party again sounds the tocsin of war,* and unfurls its banners to the breeze, with the open declaration of the determination of its purpose to undo all that has been done—to trample the acts of Congress into the dust, and to disperse the Governments that have been established, by the use of the sword, in defiance of the laws of the land. *The Democratic platform and Seymour and Blair letters mean civil war.* The Democratic platform adopted at New-York declares that "we regard the Reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, *unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.*" Mr. SEYMOUR, in his letter of acceptance, while referring to the resolutions contained in the platform, says: "They are in accordance with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, *and shall strive to carry them out in future.*" Gen. BLAIR, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, in his letter to Col. BROADHEAD, says: "There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action—the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal." Again he says: "There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is, for the *President elect to declare these acts null and void; compel the army to undo its usurpation at the South; disperse the carpet-bag State Governments,*" &c. Again he says, "We must have a President who will execute the will of the people by *trampling into the dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts.*" Here, then, is the distinct avowal in the Democratic platform, that the Reconstruction acts are void. Then follows the declaration of Mr. SEYMOUR, the candidate of the so-called Democracy for President, who says he will strive to carry out the resolutions of the platform. That is that he, if elected President, will treat these acts, and as a necessary consequence, all that has been done under them, as null and void. Gen. BLAIR, who, it is said, led the house-burning wing of SHERMAN'S army through Georgia, and who, if elected Vice-President, would have but the brittle thread of Mr. SEYMOUR'S life between him and the Presidency, tells us how these resolutions are to be carried out. It is to be done by the use of the sword. By compelling the army to disperse our State Governments, and to trample the Reconstruction acts into the dust. What does this all mean? It simply means that they intend if elected to set aside these State Governments by force, regardless of consequences. Let us see how it will work in practice. The Reconstruction acts were passed by Congress in the mode prescribed by the Constitution—vetoed by the President, and again passed by a constitutional majority. The Supreme Court of the United States never has, and I predict never will declare them unconstitutional. The question is a political one, and in conformity to their decision in the Dorr rebellion case, they will leave it with Congress to say what is a legal State Government. The law of Congress now on your statute book declares the present Government of Georgia legal. Gen. BLAIR admits that it is impossible to repeal that law, and the Republicans have the Senate, and in case of the success of the Democracy in the election of a President, and a majority in the House, the Senate would still be a bar which they could not pass. In a word, the law which establishes the present Government of Georgia is upon the statute book, and he admits it cannot be repealed. Now there are but two ways of getting rid of a government established by a law of Congress. One is to repeal the law; the other is to tear it down by revolution. Gen. BLAIR sees the dilemma in which he and his party are placed, and he meets it like a bold man, and tells us that he intends to compel the military to disperse these "State Governments" by force, by the sword. As he cannot repeal the law in a constitutional way, he intends to destroy the State Governments formed under it by revolution. How will this work? If SEYMOUR and BLAIR are elected they will order the army to drive out Gov. BULLOCK from his office, and disperse the Legislature, and destroy the Judiciary of the State. This would be a bold usurpation of power, which would be resisted by Congress and by Gov. BULLOCK, and every Southern Governor. The Democrats, under the excitement, would generally rally to the support of the President and the Republicans, regarding him a revolutionist and a usurper, would rally to the support of Congress and the State Governments. This would light the torch of civil war in the most horrible form, from Maine to California. Not such war as we have just passed through, which was a war between States and communities, in which there was a front and a rear, and all behind the armies was comparatively safe; but civil war in the fullest sense of the term, in which there would be contending parties arrayed against each other in every State and every county in deadly hostility, cutting each other's throats, laying waste each other's homes, and destroying each other's property. No war on the pages of history has ever been more cruel or more destructive. Not only will neighbor rise up against neighbor, but brother will imbrue his hands in brother's blood. May the Almighty Ruler of the Universe avert this dreadful calamity, and spare our sin-cursed land from this horrible doom by the defeat of the guilty instigators of the plot, and the success of that great man, Gen. GRANT, who says, "Let us have peace."

THE SOUTHERN LEADERS MEAN WAR.

Not only do the Democratic platform, Mr. SEYMOUR'S letter of acceptance, and Gen. BLAIR'S letter to BRODHEAD, threaten the peace of the country; but the action and the speeches of the Southern leaders of the disunion party, styling itself the Democratic Party, indicate revolution beyond a doubt. In 1860 I acted with those leaders, I knew their counsels, I heard their popular harangues, and their appeals to the prejudices of the people. They touched the popular heart, and they moved the mass to action. I hear the same expressions now, the same artful appeals to popular prejudices, the same keynotes to revolution. And I see the people who have lost heavily by the war and whose prejudices, as these leaders know, are on that account the more easily moved, shouting to the war cry, and moving forward like sheep to the slaughter. Disappointed ambition drives the leaders forward. They once stood high in the National counsels. They were indeed masters of the position. They rode upon the storm and directed its fury. Excluded from the Cabinet and the Senate, like fallen angels, some of them now prefer to, "rule in hell rather than serve in heaven." If they cannot govern this country they are determined to destroy it. And as they are disfranchised on account of their rebellion, and see no hope of early relief from their disabilities, and have no assurance of popular favor if relieved, they feel that they have little to lose and may have something to gain by another appeal to arms. Who that has heard or read the speeches delivered in this city at the late Democratic Convention fails, on sober reflection, to see the animus which prompted those speeches? I do not refer to the ravings of that poor political maniac, BEN HILL, who is the scourge of every political party with which he acts, and whose popular advocacy of a cause never yet, in a single instance, failed to produce its defeat. It is simply the misfortune of the so-called Democratic leaders that BEN HILL has obtained fellowship among them, and knows their secrets. If they could control his judgment they might turn his diarrhoea of words to account in exciting the populace. But man cannot im part judgment, common sense and moral honesty to those upon whom nature failed to bestow them. If they will only let BEN canvass the State thoroughly, he will unfold their secrets so fully that GRANT'S election can, I suppose, be questioned by no one, as all will discover the revolutionary purposes which lay at the bottom of their movement. But I do refer to HOWELL COBB, Gen. TOOMBS and other lesser lights who revolve around them. They are representative men of their party. Their utterances have a signification. Who has not known HOWELL COBB, an original professed Union man, as the enemy of the Government of the United States from the day that the lamented DOUGLAS got the inside track of him for the Presidency? Since that time, with the treason of a Cataline rankling in his heart, he has sought by insidious and other means to ruin that he could not rule. The personal abuse he has poured forth against me I pass with silent contempt. I will not bandy words with a blackguard. I will not exchange epithets with a man who, at the end of the war, swore to support the Union of the States, and now again plots revolution, bloodshed, and carnage for its overthrow. Gen. TOOMBS is a bold, open, frank enemy, who left the country rather than surrender at the close of the war, and stayed away till the President of the United States permitted him to return, it is said, without even requiring him to take the amnesty oath. He is still on the war-path, as his speeches, which are almost identical with those of 1860, clearly indicate. He is still the enemy of the Government, unless he can engraft upon it his own policy. Seeing the Democratic platform, and the published utterances of the Democratic nominees, he does not hesitate to array himself with that party, and to assume its leadership in Georgia, as the most successful mode of accomplishing his object. Whatever he may say, he certainly cannot complain, in view of his past course, that the Government has dealt harshly with him since the surrender. These, and others like them, are the leaders of the Democratic Party in the South; who, charmed with the declarations of the Democratic nominees, that they will trample the Reconstruction acts into the dust, by force, in defiance of Congress, and without the sanction of the Judiciary, spring to the front, grasp the Democratic standard and bear it aloft. Union men of Georgia, will you follow them? Farmers of Georgia, who have lost all in the late revolution but the lands from which you now make your living by the sweat of your brow, are you ready for another revolution? Merchants of Georgia, whose fortunes were wrecked in the late struggle, are you prepared to risk what you have by hard labor accumulated since the war upon another civil commotion? Mechanics of Georgia, are you ready again to close your shops, and shoulder your muskets, and rush to the field of carnage and blood? Mothers, and sisters, and wives of Georgia, are you ready again to send your sons, and brothers and husbands to the battle-field, to die there for the chance of undoing what is already done? Colored people of Georgia, are you ready for a revolution, the avowed objects of which are to deprive you of the rights you now enjoy?

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

But it is objected by the Democracy that the Republican platform is unjust to the South, that it declares negro suffrage good enough for Georgia, but not good enough for Ohio. Why is this? Georgia was in rebellion, Ohio adhered to the Government. Georgia was the conquered with other States. Ohio was with other States the conqueror. Georgia with other States has had to accept terms. Ohio with other States dictates the terms. It is the usual and simple case of difference between the conqueror and the conquered. As a further illustration: the people of Georgia, at the dictation of President JOHNSON, in 1865, met in Convention. That Convention was controlled by those who are now shining Democratic lights. The President, as the representative of Ohio and the other conquering States, dictated to Georgia that she should abolish slavery, and destroy some $400,000,000 of her wealth. These Democratic leaders said Amen! and executed the order. No such requirement was made of Ohio. The destruction of $400,000,000 of Georgia property—these Democratic leaders being judges—was good enough for Georgia, but not good enough for Ohio. Again the President dictated that we should repudiate the Georgia war debt. The Convention did it. No such demand was made of Ohio. "Repudiation," says the Johnson Convention, controlled by Democratic leaders, "is good enough for Georgia, but not good enough for Ohio." And in the face of all this, these Democratic leaders, who cringed before President JOHNSON when he discriminated between Georgia and Ohio, and humbly did his bidding, now hypocritically arraign the Republican Party for making a distinction between Georgia and Ohio, between the conqueror and the conquered. Shame on such hypocrisy and inconsistency!

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I call upon every true Republican to rally to the standard. Your candidates merit your highest confidence. Gen. GRANT was the ablest and most successful leader of the Union armies, during the great struggle through which we passed. As a foe he was brave, magnanimous, and generous in the highest degree, never descending below the level of an accomplished gentleman, and an able General, and never transcending the limits assigned him by the laws and usages of war. At the surrender of the great and good man (Gen. LEE) who commanded the Southern armies, the generosity and magnanimity of Gen. GRANT were most conspicuously displayed. What Southern soldier, on his return from Vicksburg or from Appomattox, did not speak in terms of eulogy when the name of Gen. GRANT was used? Since the surrender his course toward those who were his enemies in war, has been high-toned, liberal, and just. In a word, he is an able General, and an accomplished gentleman, possessing all the qualities necessary for a successful statesman and a model Executive; with prestige and power, he can command by his word peace be still, calm the turbid waves of the political ocean, which now lash the ship of State with so much fury, and cause her to ride, triumphantly into the haven of safety, peace, quiet and repose. Of our candidate for Vice-President I need only say he sprung from the people, and has the people's confidence and sympathy. From an humble beginning, by his indomitable energy and great talents he has won his way to the front rank of American statesmen, and now stands the proud representative of the young men of America, in the full vigor of life and manhood, able, if any emergency should require, to seize the helm of State as Chief Magistrate, and guide safely the destinies, and protect the interests of a great and growing people. Then rally, rally to the rescue, and bear aloft your proud banners, with GRANT, COLFAX and peace inscribed in burning letters of living light high upon their sacred folds.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Democratic Meeting in Anderson—Speeches of Wade Hampton, Col. Thomas and Others.

The Democrats of Anderson, S. C., and vicinity held a meeting on the 19th inst., and were addressed by Gen. WADE HAMPTON and others. Gen. HAMPTON has evidently heeded well the cautious advice of Northern friends, who told him that his war-talk was damaging the cause in this section. This appears from the following report of his speech at Anderson, which is in marked contrast to those previously delivered by him in South Carolina, and quoted in the TIMES from the Charleston papers, which furnish us this report also:

Gen. HAMPTON said: MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I esteem it a high and exalted privilege to be asked to participate with you in this celebration. Language cannot convey the profound depths of my feelings. Believe me when I say that no earthly reward is more desirable or acceptable than to receive the approval of the people of South Carolina. If any one man has been doubly paid for his efforts to achieve the liberties and independence of the State, I am he. Wherever I have been my old comrades and fellow-citizens have extended a hearty welcome and kindly greeting. It is my firm purpose and resolve to retain the good opinion formed of me by my fellow-citizens, and the only motive which has sustained me through the trying times of so-called peace is devotion to the State. I came to plead a great and stupendous cause. The tocsin of war is no longer heard. Instead of a blood-red banner I hold in my hand the snow-white banner of peace, with the names of worthy standard-bearers inscribed thereon—SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Will not my old comrades follow me under this pure, spotless banner with the same devotion, patriotism and gallantry that they did in days gone by? [Cries: "Yes, we will."] I know that you would. The contest we are entering upon is fraught with grave and momentous issues. We are struggling for free government, for the rights and principles handed down to us by our forefathers, and for the privilege of governing ourselves. The rule of blood that the rump Congress in Washington would institute will end with the election of our nominees. The horrors of Radicalism we must prevent, and it can only be done by exerting every energy that Providence has placed within our power. We have just emerged from a disastrous and bloody war, and have no desire to see another sweep over this country. What we want is peace. You have established a noble and enviable name in the history of the world, and will sustain that reputation so long as life lasts. You will not, cannot submit to negro domination. Mississippi, our gallant sister, has given ten thousand majority to the Democracy. We can accomplish as much, but it cannot be by folding our arms and displaying a masterly inactivity. Our very lives depend upon the great issues involved. We must rise in the strength of our might, strike off the shackles that bind us, and remove the iron heel of despotism from our necks. In November next the great and mighty cohorts of the Democratic Party will rally as one man, and, by electing their nominee, return peace and prosperity to a down-trodden Southern land. Carolinians, you must exercise the same devotion, zeal and patriotism toward the Democratic Party that you did toward the lost cause. Nothing on earth but the success of that party can save us. South Carolina claims a place in the picture, and this party will see that her rights are untarnished and her liberties untrammeled. Carolina must be ruled by Carolinians. We swear by the Eternal God, by all the hopes of the future, by the memories of the past, and by our children, that this Government, given to us a heritage by our ancestors, shall be the Government of the white man. The old Government was honored at home and respected abroad; taxation was light and plenty blessed the land. The present Radical rule is a by-word and a reproach; taxation is heavy and want stalks abroad. The peace offered by the Radicals is the peace of the kite to the dove, of the wolf to the lamb, of the burglar to his victim. The peace we want is that of the white-robed angel that spreads plenty over a smiling land, rebuilds our waste places, and makes everything blossom as the rose. The Northern Democracy have sworn that the Constitution shall not be overthrown by Radical rule, and that the rights of the States therein guaranteed shall not be infringed or destroyed. They, and they alone, can rescue the Government from the hands that have polluted it. Our fortune is embarked and launched with theirs. The soldiers of the great armies of the United States, that gallantly fought us, have extended the right hand of fellowship to us, and we have in good faith accepted it. They are willing that our dignity, respect and equality shall not be impaired. We have passed through the ordeal of war, and know its bitter depths. Now we want peace. [Cheers.] These men who talk flippantly of war never faced the cannon's roar and rattle of musketry. They have always sought safety in ignominious flight, avoiding every peril and danger. The party in power charge us with revolution. This we flatly deny and denounce as a base falsehood. They think by so doing to clear themselves and heap the crime upon us. They endeavor to remove the Executive from power to paralyze the Supreme Court, and by military tyranny and despotism to crush out the already bleeding and mangled South. We claim that we are the heralds of peace; that we have exerted every legal and consistent effort, and are still exerting them to reëstablish this once proud Government upon a peaceful and lasting basis. The so-called Legislature in Columbia is the embodiment of ignorance, folly and barbarism. Its members occupy seats once held by men of wisdom, virtue and integrity. This is one of the offsprings of the Reconstruction act. You have borne wrong and oppression with sublime patience and magnanimous fortitude. You gave a larger vote against the Reconstruction acts than any State in the South. These scalawags and traitors should be branded with infamy and eternally stigmatized. They have dishonored their State and heaped everlasting shame upon themselves and their families. There are no words in the English language to express the utter contempt entertained by me for these renegades and traitors. They and the carpet-baggers are like the base vulture that comes to fatten on the living remains of its victim. The word scalawag is used by drovers to describe the mean, lousy and filthy kine that are not fit for butchers or dogs, with their hair growing the wrong way. Gov. VANCE says they are like the Irishman's horse—when turned loose cannot be caught; when caught not worth a d—d red cent. Don't listen to them. These fellows would sell their God as quickly as they have sold their country. [Cheers.] Fair daughters of Carolina, a great deal can be done by you. Frown down everything that tends to injure our glorious party. Use your influence now as you displayed devotion to the lost cause; scorn any man who will not come boldly up to the rescue of his country. If we cannot live in this country—if forced by an inexorable decree to leave—we will pack up our household gods and seek a more congenial clime.

REMARKS OF COL. THOMAS.

Col. THOMAS was the next speaker. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Look not at the past, but contemplate the present, and press on toward the goal of our deliverance. No man in South Carolina appreciates higher the glory and renown of our proud State, but things press upon us that wear a graver hue, and we must meet them as they are presented to us. The records of Carolina show a long list of noble, pure and upright men. Contrast them with the present so-called representatives. The robes of honor and laurel wreaths of distinction that adorn their brows have been placed upon whom? But there is consolation in the words of the poet:

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are her's,
But error wounded writhes in pain,
And falls amid her worshippers."

We have an abiding trust in the ultimate success of the grand old Democratic Party. The war has passed, and we of the South long for peace. We want no ALEXANDER to cut the gordian knot; we desire it peacefully and happily unraveled. True and whole-souled standard-bearers have been selected to carry forward the banner of the Democracy, with peace emblazoned upon its wide-spread folds. The fires are already kindled, and are burning from the mountains to the seaboard, from the great lakes to the Gulf. The decree has gone forth, and in November the great question will be settled. South Carolina must be ruled by Carolinians. This country belongs to you—sons of the soil. Your fathers won it from the Indian and the Briton. It must never be given up to Northern adventurers, ignorant Africans, or treacherous Southerners. The great party is rallying from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from mountain to mountain, and from plain to plain. They will overthrow this diabolical Radical rule, which is built upon sand. What we now need is industrial rejuvenation and political redemption. To obtain these we must remain faithful to that great party which has promised free and full representation without detraction or derogation, and promises to place us upon an equal footing with other States, thereby securing all our rights and privileges. If CALHOUN could rise from his grave, he would counsel us to adopt this very course. South Carolina needs wealth. This constitutes the sinews of peace as well as of war. Wealth and prosperity can only be obtained by hard and earnest work. We must cultivate farms and rear school-houses. The youth of the country should not be ashamed to take hold of the plow, anvil and the hoe. Our shoulders must be put to the wheel manfully, and with a determination to succeed. The doors of the State are thrown open to immigration, and ere long the hardy Celt and sturdy German will work for us, and, in the possibility of a fight, fight with us. The wealth of the Barons of England sustain the *Magna Charta*, that great blessing of English liberty. We must enter into the industrial arena, and contend with athletes of the North. We want peace to heal the bleeding wounds of the country, to build up our waste places, to erect altars to the living God, not Napoleonic peace, but peace, plenty, prosperity and happiness.

Col. THOMAS then described the South Carolina Legislature as a conclave of ignominy, ignorance, baseness and depravity. He indorsed SEYMOUR and BLAIR, urged his hearers to rally around them, and in concluding said: "We will never give up the land we love so dearly, this genial clime bequeathed to us as a heritage. The palmetto will again take root, put forth its branches, and flourish as of old."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Col. HASKELL followed. He said he "would not pollute his lips by speaking of those carpet-baggers and scallawags composing the so-called Executive, Judicial and Legislative branches of the Government of the State;" spoke of one of the Congressmen as "a dirty scallawag and renegade," and had this word for the negro: "My colored friends, who nursed you during sickness? Who took care of your infants and supported the aged, if not your old masters? Trust and confide in the Southern people, and all will be well. Protection of property and life shall be yours. The Democracy is bursting forth like a new-born ocean, and sweeping everything before it. I would impress upon you the necessity of standing firmly together, and the waves of Radicalism will be broken, shattered and dispersed."

Hon. ARMISTEAD BURT in a brief speech said:

"We find ourselves standing face to face with a problem that philosophers and philanthropists cannot solve but by the extermination of one race. We must adjust it in some form, peacefully if possible. This country was discovered by white men, and owned by white men, and by the help of heaven shall ever be ruled by white men. Freedom did not change intellect or morals. We want friendly relations between the white and colored races. We cannot have social or political equality. God has given to each distinct qualities. We want them to improve our agriculture and to till the soil. White labor will not cultivate. With the negro the white people desire amicable, civil and kind relations. If broken, it will be the fault of the colored man. Break not the relationship. The Radicals desire a war of races. Let me warn you not to commence it. If it should come your doom, my colored friends, will be read in that of the Indian. Not even a grave left. It will be the doom of extermination. An inferior race has never yet, in the history of the world, ruled a superior, not even in England or Spain. Collision is in store, and certain death. I trust that you will break up your leagues and return to the white man. As I said before, if a collision commences, you will follow in the path already trod by the Indian. Let us, in this trying crisis, do our whole duty, and I predict the doom of scallawags and carpet-baggers."

Col. JAMES S. COTHRAN advocated peaceful measures strongly, the maintenance of principles, and establishment of right. We are, he said, a great people, and must help ourselves out of the slough of despond. He spoke of the closing scenes of the war, saying that his regiment was drawn up in line of battle, momentarily expecting the advance of the enemy, when to the surprise of the entire command, a white flag was seen in the distance, gradually approaching the lines. The bearer came in, and after a short time Gen. LEE appeared on horseback, not with his usual smiling, beaming countenance, but depressed and abjected with sorrow plainly visible. Every one knew that something extraordinary had occurred. The soldiers gathered around the war-worn and battle-scarred veteran; and one asked him what was the matter. Mournful, silent tears coursed down the old chieftain's cheeks, and after a short pause, he replied: "I have surrendered the army of Northern Virginia upon the best terms that could be obtained. Go to your houses, and be as good citizens in peace as you have been in war."

Col. AIKEN was the last speaker. His remarks are thus reported:

"A few years ago the ballot-box was the palladium of strength. What is it now? A plea for bribery and corruption. A short time back it was considered a lofty ambition to be connected with the Legislature. Of what is it composed now? Stupid negroes, Judas Iscariots and carpet-baggers. I would advise every Carolinian to visit the mongrel crowd called the Legislature, in Columbia. You will never regret the investment. There you will behold rag-tag and bobtails making laws to govern you, while under Radical rule and domination. South Carolinians shall regulate South Carolina. Action! action! action! should be emblazoned upon our standard. Choose you this day whom you shall serve. Are you willing for ignorant negroes, scallawags and carpet-baggers to rule you? [Cries of no, no.] Show me a respectable carpet-bagger, and I will show you an angel in black; show me a respectable scallawag, and I will show you a sheep for Governor. Who is SCOTT, before high Heaven? He is the best looking omnious driver I have seen in some time. I visited the Legislature and remained there for three hours; heard WHIPPER, BENNETT, RANDOLPH and several others speak, and I tell you their remarks and ideas were like a plasterer sifting lime. He sifts and sifts, and at last there is none there."

Resolutions ratifying the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR were then unanimously adopted, cheers for the Democracy were given, and the meeting adjourned.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.

His Speech at Memphis, Ind.—Eloquent Advocacy of Equal Rights—Peace or Revolution Dependent upon the Issue of the Campaign.

A great Republican meeting was held in Memphis, in Southern Indiana, on the 20th inst., which was addressed by Col. T. H. NELSON, W. C. WILSON, R. P. DE HART, B. H. BRISTOW and Hon. JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General under President LINCOLN. He was introduced in an eloquent manner by Gen. GRESHAM, and was received with applause. Mr. SPEED said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF INDIANA: I thank you sincerely for the cordial greeting you have given me on this, the first occasion it has been my good fortune to have of addressing an Indiana audience. I am the more gratified at this opportunity because I read in the principal Democratic newspaper of Kentucky this morning, the Louisville *Journal*, an article giving me a parting send-off to this meeting, by saying that I and the citizens of Kentucky who think as I do, are not respectable. This is my letter of introduction to you to-day. And why such a publication in the Democratic Press of Louisville? I will tell you. It is because I and my co-laborers on the other side of the river have ever been true to the country and flag which floats above us, and is above all eulogy, because, living on the sacred soil of Kentucky, I have dared to say, as I say here, and have for many years elsewhere said, that God endowed all men with equal rights; for saying—what the immortal Declaration says—ever, always, in sunshine and darkness, joy and gloom, that freedom is due to every human being. I come over to you, then, my fellow-citizens, to-day with that sort of an introduction which a Democratic paper of Louisville has given me, and I have told you why. An important election is now pending, and why is it an important election? There is nothing extraordinary in the spectacle of a Presidential canvass, for you have, since the beginning of the Republic, been called on every four years to choose a President. But everywhere all thoughtful men feel that this approaching Presidential election is one of no ordinary importance—one which shall determine whether peace shall continue in the land or whether we are to have a revolution. Peace or revolution; that surely is a momentous issue. Peace is what we all want and pray for. Peace is the one desire of all right-thinking men, and it becomes you to vote for those who will keep the peace. Under what party was rebellion, with all its armed insolence, subdued and peace conquered? The Republican Party, you say. Who has maintained the peace since the end of the rebellion and restored the Southern States to peaceful relations with the Union of these States? The Republican Party, you say. And is not this an earnest that the Republican Party will, in the years to come as in the years past, keep the peace? And is it not better to continue that party in power than to displace it by another party whose leaders have shown only a capacity for mischief. Now, if the Republican Party conquered peace and maintained it, why try the Democratic Party? And hasn't your experience of Democracy been of a rather unsatisfactory character? We have peace. The Democracy say there is peace; and there is, but they say further that if you go on as you have been, war will ensue. The consequence of war, my fellow-citizens, I need not attempt here to portray. Four years' experience of a wicked war have informed you all on that subject, and I will not attempt the bootless description.

Mr. SPEED referred briefly to the Democratic candidates, SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and proceeded:

You know that it has been well said that the best way to judge of the future is by the past. The fact that the bare possibility of the election of the Democratic candidates has had already the effect to run up gold so that $15 is now worth no more than $14 was when SEYMOUR was nominated, is a fact that you can appreciate. Gold is a remarkably sensitive thing, and betrays the tenor of national affairs better than almost anything else, and it tells you that the bare possibility of the Democratic Party obtaining the supremacy, has already cost every man worth $15 just $1—since $15 has depreciated in value since SEYMOUR'S nomination to be worth no more than $14. Now, fellow-citizens, if the mere nomination of SEYMOUR—without, as I think, the ghost of a chance of his election—has cost you $1 for every $15 that you are worth, what think you his election would cost? Ah! our bonds would be worthless. I could bear to see the bonds that I own made worthless. That would be a small loss; but I couldn't bear to see my country infamized before the world. Will you throw away what you have of value, and proclaim to the nations of the world that the Government you so highly prized is infamous? As sure as the Democratic Party shall prevail in this contest, so sure will the nation's currency and obligations become worthless, and infamy and disgrace rest upon your country. Let me exhort you, men of Indiana, with the glorious record you have won in the past, to so vote as to maintain the nation's honor. But is that all? National dishonor? How think you in the event of Democratic supremacy it would fare with us over the river? God knows! Just think of it. Four millions of people have, by the progress of civilization, been made freemen and are freemen to-day. What would be the moral effect alone of a Democratic triumph on these people? They will believe that the day of their slavery is to come again. They will see and feel the revival of their servitude, and all the restlessness natural to man will again possess them. They will see, in fancy, slave marts, brutal overseers, the crack of the slave driver's lash, the separation of wife from husband, all the old symbols of human bondage. Restlessness, dissatisfaction, grief and horror upon horror must fall upon that people. Men of Indiana, are you willing to see those people remitted to that atrocious state of human bondage? Will you allow it? You people brought up where slavery, thank God, has never been known, and inured to freedom, cannot comprehend in all their significance the consequences that would result from reversing the wheels of the car of progress. That is reserved for us who know and feel the blight of slavery. But not there alone will the shock be felt; nor will it be confined to this country, but everywhere throughout the habitable globe where Liberty has her devotees and Freedom her worshipers. The example of America in creating here a refuge for freemen, and particularly by that crowning act of wholesale, righteous humanity in making four millions of freemen out of those who before were held in slavery, has exerted an influence throughout Europe, felt even in such fastnesses of absolutism as Russia and Austria. But reverse what you've done and the shock will be felt throughout the length and breadth of the civilized world. God alone can determine the effect that would wait on such a relapse into barbarism. The Democracy—the old pro-slavery, secession Democracy who believed and thought that slavery is the corner-stone of true government, and that secession is proper—acknowledge in their platforms that slavery is dead and secession an error. But what do they mean by the concession that slavery is dead? Only this that they can't legally hold property in men, but that they can still make their former serfs the slaves of the law, by enactments that would practically make slaves of them again. And that such a system of slavery would be more odious than the first I do not doubt. Then, people of Indiana, are you willing that all that glorious struggle to subdue rebellion—all the attendant cost of blood and treasure shall go for naught? What manner of people are these poor unfortunate victims of domination? They are people who know how to appreciate the boon of freedom. In all these weary years of servitude they bore, not without great sorrow but yet without revolt, the odious wrong of slavery. And in the possession of that liberty which is their right they have proven worthy of freedom. Industrious they are, thrifty and peaceful, and law-abiding. Can you ask any more of any citizen, and are their persecutions never to cease?

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OHIO IN THE WAR: Her Statesmen, her Generals, and her Soldiers. By WHITELAW REID. 2 vols. 8vo. Cincinnati, MOORE & Co., 1868.

It is a kind of pride which one can contemplate with entire satisfaction that has prompted many of the States to put into permanent form and publish to the world the record of what they did during the war. In this we detect no taint of offensive sectionalism; for as the generous rivalry of the States in furnishing forth men and means for the struggle tended to the maintenance and glory of the common cause, so the story of what each did but goes to swell the volume of that imperial theme, the history of the war for the Union. And in this regard, as material for our military history, these memoirs are of great interest and utility. The subject as a whole is so vast in its compass that many special workers must bring their contributions ere the historian can gather together all the threads to be wrought into the warp and woof of his composition. There is no mode in which this can be more effectually done than by the zeal of the individual States, for in this way authentic records can be obtained, and the coöperation secured of those who were themselves actors in the great struggle, while the very nature of these monographs admits and invites the utmost fullness of detail. If there is a tendency in this class of works to a little State vain-glory, that is a fault which can entail no ill consequence. We think we have seen something like a dozen of these State war-records; most of the other States (our own among them) have, we believe, similar volumes in contemplation or preparation; and when all are completed they will form a very noble body of historical literature—a rich mine from which our future Motleys and Macaulays may draw.

We have placed at the head of this article the title of one of these State war-histories—that of Ohio. Though this work was delivered from the press several months ago, we cannot regard it as too late to add our word of commendation to a book which we esteem the very best of its class. As a private business enterprise, unaided by State governmental support, and involving an outlay of over $25,000, the production of the book evinces on the part of its publishers, Messrs. MOORE & Co., of Cincinnati, a commendable public spirit, which, we trust, has been adequately rewarded by the citizens of Ohio. The work is in two stout octavos of over a thousand pages apiece, and is profusely illustrated with steel engravings of uncommon excellence. Into these two portly tomes is crowded an immense mass of information, including the administrative history of Ohio during the war, the lives of her statesmen, Generals and soldiers, and the records and rolls of honor of all her regiments. Of the manner in which the work is executed it is sufficient to say that its author and editor is Mr. WHITELAW REID, an able and practiced writer, and one of the few civilians who by some experience of actual war, by careful study and by an impartial judgment, have proved themselves entitled to deal with the profound and difficult problems presented by our military history. Aside from the substantive value of the book, it merits the highest praise for its singular freedom from the fulsome and vapid eulogy, by which, at the expense of truth, so many writers on the war have sought to win popularity. Mr. REID's candor in fearlessly exposing the shortcomings of some even of the great figures of the war, and in doing justice to other commanders who have suffered unmerited obloquy, though it may lose him the worthless praise of sectarians, will win him the applause of all judicious minds, and form his best title to credit and renown as a historian. We deem Ohio very fortunate in having found so worthy an annalist.

The part which Ohio played in the war was conspicuous, and with this fact we are equally struck whether we recall the mighty host she put in the field, the patriotic promptitude with which they were raised, the splendid record they made for themselves and their State, or the long list of illustrious leaders she gave to the national cause. With regard to this last mentioned particular, the dazzling roll of brilliant names given by Mr. REID as claimed by Ohio is really startling, and may well set all us outsiders at furbishing up our own records to see if we can "match her" with any like imposing array. Here, for example, are some of the first-class figures:

Gen. U. S. GRANT. Was born in the village of Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822; he was appointed to West Point from his native State. The outbreak of the rebellion found him a resident of Illinois, from which State he entered the war; but Ohio justly claims him as her son. He is generally regarded, both in America and Europe, as the first captain of the age.

Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN. Was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820. He entered the Military Academy from his native State. At the outbreak of the rebellion he reëntered military life as Colonel of the Thirteenth (new) Regular Infantry. He rightfully divides with GRANT the honor of preëminence among all the Union commanders.

Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN. We had always supposed that SHERIDAN was born in Albany, N. Y., soon after the arrival of his parents from Ireland; but Mr. REID states that he was born in the village of Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, March 6, 1831, and as he fortifies the statement with the assertion that the account "is given on the authority of Gen. SHERIDAN himself," we are bound to accept it as accurate. His appointment to the Academy was from the Congressman of his district in Ohio. The commencement of the war found him in the regular army. GRANT pronounced him "one of the ablest of Generals." As commander on the actual field of battle, he had perhaps not his equal in the war.

Major-General W. S. ROSECRANS. Was born in Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1819. Entered West Point from his native State, whence also he entered the war at the outbreak of the rebellion. He was a soldier of distinguished merit, and though in some respects unfortunate, he will always be a prominent figure in our military history.

Major-Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN. Though born in Pennsylvania, the beginning of the war found MCCLELLAN a resident of Ohio, and on the outbreak of the rebellion he was the first General appointed from that State. He will always be remembered as the creator of the Army of the Potomac, and whatever verdict may be pronounced on him as a commander, it must be allowed that he played a great part in the war.

Major-Gen. D. C. BUELL. Was born near Marietta, in Washington County, Ohio, March 23, 1818. He was in the regular army at the beginning of the war. Though one of the unfortunates, he must be accounted a most accomplished soldier. He was admirable as an organizer of armies, but in the field he oftener deserved success than won it.

Major-Gen. I. McDOWELL. Was born in the village of Franklinton, near Columbus, Ohio, October 15, 1818. He received his warrant for West Point from his native county, and the rebellion found him on duty in the War Department. He was the first commander of the Army of the Potomac; and in the early crude stage of the war his fine organizing and administrative talent was of incalculable value. He has sadly described himself as one of the *might-have-beens*. He suffered many buffets of fortune, but history will do justice to the service he rendered the country in its darkest hours, and he will leave an enduring and an honorable fame.

Major-Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON. Was born at Clyde, Sandusky County, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1828; went to the Military Academy from his native State, and was in the regular army at the commencement of the war. Though never in command of an independent army he showed military talent of the highest order. Before he reached the height of his fame, GRANT characterized him as "one of the ablest engineers and most skillful Generals." He was killed in front of Atlanta in SHERMAN's great campaign, wherein he had won the brighest laurels, and given proof of greater possibilities before him. He was idolized by his troops.

Major-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE. Was born at Black River, Lorain County, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1825. He entered West Point from his native State, continued in the regular army to the outbreak of the war, when he became Chief Engineer to Gen. T. W. SHERMAN. His fame in the war was made in artillery and engineering, in which branches of the profession of arms his exploits on the coast of South Carolina rendered him immortal. He is the Totleben of the New World.

Major-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL. Was born in Kentucky, but, when quite a child, his parents moved to Ohio, in which State he was "raised." Hence also he was appointed to West Point. He died very early in his military career, but not before he had won an illustrious name, and given his country reason to deplore his death as a public calamity.

These ten names we have signaled out of the long list of Ohio's military sons. Of the second and third rate figures there are any number. And as to "matching her," since the list we have given above includes, with the exception of THOMAS (a Virginian,) and MEADE (born abroad,) the entire constellation of illustrious military names, we do not see but what other States will have to give up the attempt, and, frankly hailing Ohio as *magna mater virum*, be content to share the luster which these bright reputations reflect on the common country. Mr. REID has taken up the bulk of his first volume with the lives of the Ohio commanders. These biographies are admirably done, and the estimates of character are made up with signal impartiality.

If the record of Ohio, in respect of commanders, is thus splendid, it is not less honorable as regards her contributions of soldiers, the bone and sinew of our armies. At the close of the war, she had in the service 200 regiments of all arms. In the course of the war she furnished 230 regiments, beside twenty-six independent batteries of artillery, five independent companies of cavalry, several companies of sharpshooters, large parts of five regiments credited to the West Virginia contingent, two credited to the Kentucky contingent, two transferred to "United States colored troops," and a large portion of the rank and file for the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts.

Of these organizations, twenty-three were infantry regiments furnished for three months at the outbreak of the war, being an excess of near-one-half over the quota allotted to the State. One hundred and ninety-one were infantry regiments afterward furnished in obedience to the several calls of the President. In these various organizations, as original members or as recruits, the State furnished to the national service the magnificent army of 310,654 soldiers. Of these nearly all were volunteers. Only 8,750 had to be raised in Ohio by the draft throughout the war. But the volunteers received from the people of the State, independent of Government pay and premiums, over $23,500,000 of local bounties.

Their service was deadly; 11,237 of them were killed or mortally wounded in action, of whom 6,563 were left dead on the field of battle; 13,354 died before the expiration of their terms of enlistment, of disease contracted in the service; thirty-seven Ohio soldiers out of every thousand fell dead or mortally wounded in battle; forty-seven more died in the hospitals; seventy-one more were honorably discharged, unable longer to do the duty of soldiers, by reason of wounds or sickness incurred in the country's service.

They fought on well-nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours after the telegraphic call, two Ohio regiments were on their way to the rescue of the imperiled Capital, in the Spring of 1861. An Ohio brigade, in good order, covered the retreat from the first Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of the army that saved West Virginia; the bulk of the army that saved Kentucky; a large share of the army that took Fort Donelson; a part of the army at Island No. 10; a great part of the army that from Stone River, and Chicamauga, and Mission Ridge, and Kenesaw, and Atlanta, swept down to the sea and back through the Carolinas to the Old Dominion. They fought at Pea Ridge; they charged at Wagner; they campaigned along the base of the Rocky Mountains; they helped to redeem North Carolina; they were in the siege of Vicksburg, the siege of Charleston, the siege of Richmond, the siege of Mobile, and their bones may be found on every battle-field from the Potomac to the Gulf. New-York, which did her own share in the war so nobly, can afford to generously recognize the services of her sister State.

Mr. REID's second volume is entirely occupied by a detailed account of the various Ohio regiments. The interest in these chronicles will, of course, be almost wholly local, but to anyone who has occasion to occupy himself with the details of our war records, they will prove of great utility. We shall hope to see *New-York in the War* executed with as much fullness, candor, accuracy and skill.

TABLE-TALK AND OPINIONS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. London: SAMPSON LOW, SON, & MARSTON. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

If biographers of great men would only prefix to their inventions "He *might* have said so and so," or "Thus the hero could have responded," readers would then have a double pleasure in the perusal, that given by wit and that given by veracity. As it is, what sayings and doings have not been fathered upon great men! They are the stalking-horses for aphorisms. More anecdotes have been already attributed to the late President LINCOLN than he could have originated—and now and then some joke *un peu salé*; already his "table-talk," has been published, and will probably grow to be volumes in time. It might be interesting for some bibliophile to gather all the famous books of table-talk, and all the biographical anecdotes, and to note how many of the latter have regularly descended from great man to great man, being ascribed by turn to all. The other day, in a "Campaign Life of GRANT" we found some characteristic incidents of his boyhood which were told of the great captains of elder days, and, for aught we know, may be found in the originals in the Greek Readers. The present neat, condensed, and, upon the whole, well-digested and interesting little volume of NAPOLEON's Table-talk, (of which none or very little was ever delivered at table,) suffers somewhat from this difficulty; but in the main it is made up of well-attested and authentic excerpts from the Emperor's conversations, his characteristic phrases, and his aphoristic opinions. It is, indeed, a mere handy digest of the familiar words of NAPOLEON, and, in reading, one now recalls BOURRIENNE, now MONTHOLON, now SCOTT, now CAULINCOURT, now O'MEARA. No doubt NAPOLEON has had, like other great men, his Rougemont—his inventor of *bons mots*. Still, we have abundant authority for most of these anecdotes in the *Memoires* of many distinguished personages, cotemporaries of this greatest of captains since CÆSAR, and in the researches of historians of all degrees of fidelity and of credulity, from ABBOTT to ANTOMMARCHI.

In the main, too, these pithy little reminiscences have been selected with great judgment. The first dozen or so are very stupid and void of significance; but most of the remainder are interesting, characteristic, and full of food for thought. Indeed, it is difficult, even at the present day, to avoid the Napoleonic influence; and a man whose memory half a century after his death, so many adore and so many detest carries a singular halo of mystical attraction around his authentic words. The ever-recurring question, the annoying doubt is, how much of what NAPOLEON said was his genuine sentiment, and how much feigned for political purposes? That he was capable of preparing impromptus and of putting on a passion, is, of course, to be admitted. The author of the *Last Days of Napoleon* tells us that he made a phrenological examination of the Emperor's head, and found the most prominent qualities revealed by it to be: "1. Organ of dissimulation; 2. Organ of conquests; 3. Organ of kindness and benevolence," &c., &c. NAPOLEON's bulletins were as lying as any that can well be conceived. Take, for example, the one announcing his entrance into Cairo "with many prisoners and colors," of which BOURRIENNE declares "I confess to feeling a painful sentiment in writing these words from his dictation." How far can we go in trusting such a man's "private opinions?" Will they not turn out to be as sham as much of the professional misanthropy of Lord BYRON?

One smiles at the unfulfilled predictions of NAPOLEON; he never shrank from predictions, but was only mortal, so that many have been falsified. On the other hand, all of his sayings are fruitful in suggesting comparisons or generalizations. "How rare men are!" said NAPOLEON at Montebello. "There are eighteen millions in Italy, and I have with difficulty found two, DANDOLO and MELZI!" Is not this the reflection which the Prussian Generals and historians are making or pretending to make now, in view of LISSA and MENTANA? "My title of nobility dates from the battle of Montenotte," said NAPOLEON to the Emperor of Austria; which reply recalls the words of one of our army chaplains, that "in America, hereafter, the soldier's empty coat-sleeve will be the emblem of our nobility." An officer having declared it impossible to force the bridge at Lodi, "How! impossible!" exclaimed NAPOLEON; "that word is not French." We saw almost precisely the same thing told in a life of GRANT, the other day, where he was represented, when a boy, as "looking with a puzzled expression in a dictionary" for the word *can't*, which a comrade used, and which he "could not understand!" What a barefaced plunder was this of BULWER's lines about "the bright lexicon of youth," put into the mouth of RICHELIEU, but with all the fancy taken out, and a literal "dictionary" substituted! The same sort of anecdote regarding the word "impossible" was probably told by the Tartars of GENGHIS-KHAN, and by the Jews of Joshua. However, NAPOLEON's form was the neatest and most delicate—"that word is not French."

Here is a timely anecdote for our men of ambition this Autumn. It was proposed to make NAPOLEON Grand Elector, with a revenue of $1,000,000. "Can you conceive," he exclaimed, "that a man of the least talent or honor would humble himself to accept an office, the duties of which are merely to fatten like a pig on so many millions a year?" Can *we* conceive that a man would do that in our country? And here is another saying of NAPOLEON—"I want more head and less tongue"—uttered when filling the civil offices under his control. "Victory," again he said, "belongs to the most persevering," according to which rule the victor of Vicksburg and Petersburg came rightfully by his laurels.

"I have," said NAPOLEON, "a taste for founding, not preserving. My riches consist in glory and celebrity"—an assertion which NAPOLEON III. might borrow. "The Simplon and the Louvre were, in the eyes of the people and of foreigners, more my property than any private domains could possibly have been." Many phrases describe his tireless activity and capacity for toil. "I worked all day," said a man to NAPOLEON, as an apology for not having completed his assigned duty. "But had you not the night also?" rejoined NAPOLEON. "Two or three hours of sleep are enough for any man," he used to say. But his own sleep was, it would seem, less disturbed than most other men's. "Different matters are arranged in my head," said NAPOLEON, "as in drawers; I open one drawer and close another, as I wish. I have never been kept awake by an involuntary pre-occupation of the mind. If I desire repose, I shut up all the drawers and sleep."

This little book has a horrible index—worse than none. For example, will it be believed that the anecdote which begins the preceding paragraph, is not indexed under the head of "Founding" or "Taste," but of "A"? In this latter list it is called "A taste for founding." So with the entire index.

—*Political Manual for* 1868. By EDWARD MCPHERSON, LL.D., Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States. (Washington: PHILP & SOLOMONS.) This valuable work contains a carefully compiled and well-classified summary of the political events and general facts of the period from April 1, 1867, to July 15, 1868. It embraces, among other things, Gen. GRANT's political record, including a full copy of his testimony before the Judiciary Committee, on Reconstruction, his correspondence with President JOHNSON, his politics, military orders, &c. A carefully-prepared index adds to the practical value of the work.

—*The Family Record.* By JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., (New-York: Printed for the author by BAKER & GODWIN.) This is a very convenient and complete method for preserving family histories, arranged on an entirely new plan. The arrangement for a sort of photographic history of each person is novel, and will be found both useful and attractive.

—*The Resources of California.* By JOHN S. HITTELL. A ROMAN & Co., San Francisco and New-York, have just published the fourth edition of this valuable work, with an appendix relating to Oregon and Washington Territory. It is replete with information of practical value to persons who intend settling on the Pacific Coast.

—*Poems of Walter Scott.* W. W. SWAYNE sends us a closely printed volume of about 300 pages, containing the whole of SCOTT's poetical works; a cheap book, unless one wants to read it, in which case it would be dear at nothing.

—*Night and Morning.* By BULWER. Messrs. J. P. LIPPINCOTT & Co. publish the Globe edition of this celebrated novel.

The Connecticut Boys in Blue.

The State Committee of the Connecticut Boys in Blue have issued an appeal to the young Republicans of that State, to devote themselves immediately and energetically to the work of redeeming Connecticut. The concluding paragraph is this:

"We are led now as in war, by ULYSSES S. GRANT, the unconquerable hero, renewing not less by his modesty, fidelity and wisdom in peace, than by his triumphant skill and valor in war, the virtue and glory of WASHINGTON. He stands as the representative of loyalty, justice, liberty, equal rights and national honor. Shall we say to the world that America repented of her noble deeds, and in shameful indolence surrendered to her rebels in peace the Government they could not destroy in war? Shall the men whom GRANT paroled, and whom a magnanimous country has not punished, though its laws call for their death, be able to boast that his soldiers surrendered him to them at the ballot box? Or rather the question for *us* is, Shall Connecticut alone of the New-England States—Connecticut, that never faltered an hour, that was always in the field in advance of the summons for more of her sons—shall she now, in the day of universal and final triumph, vote dishonor to her soldiers' graves and desert the contest where her flag has always been among the foremost? 'Sound the assembly,' comrades and friends! 'Fall in!' The beauty, the chivalry, the glory of the great fight of the nineteenth century are on our side. The beautiful old flag was left to our glorious party in the years of danger and suffering. We claim it now, and with God to help us, it shall be GRANT and COLFAX that come out with it victoriously next November."

CIVILIZED BARBARIANS.

An Old Minister and His Daughter Isolated for Twelve Years—A Fearful Tale of Bodily Corruption, Filth and Degradation.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 21.

The brisk little village of Turner, located at the junction of the Freeport Pacific Air Line and Burlington and Quincy Railroads, about thirty miles from Chicago, is at the present time in the throes of an all-absorbing sensation. The hero of this long-time story and present sensation is a Congregational clergyman named BOLDIN A. WATKINS; the heroine is his accomplished daughter, ELIZABETH. For the past twelve years these two people have lived in almost complete isolation and seclusion from the inhabitants of the world, on a farm within a mile of Turner Junction. The history of this man and his daughter, for the past twelve years, is certainly without a parallel in the annals of human degradation. It is not too much to say that these two people once stood upon the very apex of civilization and culture, and it is no less true to say that now there are none so low (except, perhaps, the Diggers) as to do them reverence. The man, the principal subject of this narration, in a few months, should his existence be prolonged, will have reached three score and ten years. At the age of twenty-five he graduated from Middlebury College, and having experienced religion at the early age of nine years, immediately entered the ministry as a professed Congregationalist. Shortly after this event he took a wife, and a son and daughter were born unto them. After residing for a number of years in Rupert and Coventry, Vt., he finally moved into Windsor County, Vt., and preached there for upward of twenty years.

In the year 1855, after spending thirty years in the ministry, he concluded to move West, and with his wife, a cultivated lady, and his daughter ELIZAABETH, a beautiful girl of sixteen, promising many rare accomplishments, one day moved into Turner Junction, then a village containing less than one hundred inhabitants. In a few days he purchased a fine farm of eighty acres within a mile of the village, and thus made a permanent settlement. Being a man of culture, he was heartily welcomed, and his family were treated with the greatest consideration. For a year the relations of the minister's family with the people of the town were of the most agreeable character. On a Sunday he was wont to come in the village and preach, while his daughter would play the church melodeon.

At the expiration of the year the wife and mother died, and from that moment a change came over the minister and his daughter. He did no more preaching; she ceased to play, and in the course of a few months they had entirely isolated themselves from society. At first but little notice was taken of their conduct, and people attributed it to the result of grief at their bereavement, but when several years had passed, and no change took place in their conduct, it become a matter of public interest.

Perhaps once a month the old man would come to the village, dispose of a quantity of butter and eggs, take back with him three pounds of sugar, a quarter of a pound of tea and a pint of alcohol, and nothing else. Once only he was known to buy a shirt. Upon each successive visit he would look worse, finally being covered with filth; and, no matter whether the weather was warm or cold, his head was always covered with a large woolen shawl, which, as a turban, he has been known to wear for more than twenty years. On one occasion a neighbor begged leave to place a horse in an old tumble-down barn on the premises. The old man looked upon this as only a pretext to get into the house, and gave a firm denial. When asked for a reason, he said that the rooster "Socrates" was afraid of strange men, and since he took up his abode in the barn the presence of a man would kill him. He then told some remarkable stories about that cockalorum, the least among which was, that at precisely 6 o'clock in the morning he would scratch at the house door to wake them up.

During the past two years, with the exception of the last two weeks, scarcely a glimpse was caught of the old man, and his daughter was never seen. About two weeks ago, a lad, passing through a neighboring field, heard a call, and looking toward the house, saw the old man beckoning to him. Responding to the call he neared the house, and was informed that all were sick and they required help. The lad at once aroused the village, and Dr. E. H. GALE, with a number of citizens, instantly hurried to the rescue. The sight that met their gaze on entering the house is beyond description, and the stench that emanated from every part of the room was so overwhelming that the majority of the men retreated into the open air. Twenty-five cats, by actual count, occupied one corner of the room, all quiet and docile enough, and innumerable hens were scattered all over the apartment. The old man, a monument of sores, and covered by the filthiest of rags, lay on a vermin-eaten lounge, and his daughter, in a similar plight, lay on a bed reeking with filth. The first thing the men did was to throw the twenty-five cats out of the window, at which act there was much wailing on the part of the woman, and when the hens followed suit, the old man wept piteously over the fate of "Socrates." The small room being thought the cleaner of the two, both the invalids were transferred thither, and then house-cleaning commenced. For two days two men and three able-bodied women worked hard before the apartment was made habitable. The carpet had not been taken up for twelve years, and when removed it fell into mere shreds. Every particle of clothing, not excepting the wearing apparel, was burned.

The bodily filth of these people was something horrible. The girl herself confessed that she had not washed her person for six years, as a matter of principle. It had been a rule of her life not to do any unnecessary work, and washing was entirely unnecessary. Besides, she contended that her present condition added to her holiness. God had made dirt, and it should not be removed from the person. But the women who had come to assist them paid little attention to her theory of holiness. The women removed the dress in which she was attired; but on coming to the under-garment, they were perfectly horrified. Such filthiness they had never thought possible. Even Digger squaws will not despise a a clean robe nearest their person, and here was an intellectual white woman, who, by her own confession, had not changed her chemisette for four months. It almost stood alone with dirt, and the girl's bed was fairly besmeared with it. When the clothes were removed from the person of the old man, his body was discovered to be a complete mass of sores and corruption. His head, face, arms and breast were covered with running sores of the most disgusting description, and his limbs had turned to a deep crimson and brown, and near his feet to an almost jet black color. The limbs of the daughter were beginning to turn to the same hue.

The people confess that for the past ten years they have eaten nothing but common corn bread. At first, the old man says, they put eggs and cream in their "corn dodgers;" but they found that those ingredients made the composition too rich, and so they used nothing but water. Both pretend that they can eat nothing else, and day before yesterday, even under the doctor's commands, they refused to touch any other kind of food. This declaration of a regular corn bread diet is verified by the people of the village, who claim that he has not been known to buy a pound of flour during the past twelve years. It is the opinion of the physician that the corruption of their bodies is the result of some species of scurvy, superinduced by the corn diet. Their condition is positively horrible.

There is no doubt that the old gentleman, in his younger days, was a man of great intellectual vigor and power. At the age of 26 he solved the highest problem in astronomical mathematics, by compiling from observation the elements of the orbit of a comet, taking into account all the delicate perturbations due the planetary attractions. A year before entering the ministry he taught mathematics in the Middlebury College, and was considered the first mathematician in New-England. So strongly does the old man's mind run to mathematics, that he treats his chances for Heaven as a problem based on positive principles. He allows that man will do about so much good and so much harm. He contends that generally this is about evenly balanced—that about as many go to hell as to Heaven. Now he has carefully weighed all his bad actions, and they reduce themselves to one—an instance of disobedience to his mother—and for that he hopes to be forgiven.

The condition of the old gentleman is very precarious, and he cannot possibly survive more than a month. The stench emanating from his person, engendered by the sores and eruptions of his body, is such that no one can long remain with him without becoming nauseated. As he himself remarked, "Behold, the body has been buried but four days, and it stinketh." This old man will literally rot from the earth. As to the girl, some hopes are entertained of her recovery. No open sores have yet made their appearance on her person, albeit her skin is changed in many places to a dark purple. It is hoped that with proper medical treatment her life will be saved. That under different auspices this unfortunate woman would have done credit to her sex, there is no doubt. Her mind has received the highest culture; she is an adept in music and drawing, and the language she employs in conversation is of the purest diction.

Bold Robbery of a Pennsylvania Farmer.

From the Erie Dispatch, Aug. 22.

On Tuesday night last, a robbery with violence was committed at the house of JOHN GORLEY, a farmer living in Waterford Township, between the borough of that name and the Edenboro line. The house where the robbery was committed stands back some distance from the road, and is about thirty rods distant from the dwelling of the nearest neighbor. Mr. GORLEY and a nephew, aged about ten or twelve, had been visiting a neighbor until late in the evening, and returned to the house. They had been in probably not over ten minutes, when three men, with faces blackened, and armed with revolvers, entered the room, and presenting their pistols at the head of Mr. GORLEY, ordered him not to stir or look up, under penalty of having his brains blown out. The boy had heard the tramp of the men as they stepped on the doorstep, and catching a glimpse of the barrel of a revolver, jumped under the bed without having been seen by either of them. Beside the two mentioned, the only other occupant of the house is the mother of Mr. GORLEY, aged over eighty. (He is a single man and she keeps house for him.) The robbers produced ropes they had brought with them and tied Mr. GORLEY and his mother, hand and foot to chairs, and demanded their money.

Under the most fearful threats, the old lady at last consented to produce all the money there was in the house, and she was accordingly untied for the purpose. About $800, all the money in the house, which had been rolled up in newspapers and placed in an old trunk, was produced, and the robbers, after searching the persons of the two, and rummaging drawers for more, again tied the old lady to the chair. They demanded to know of Mr. GORLEY, what had become of the young man who had accompanied him home, but he stated that he had gone away, and the robbers evidently believed it. As soon as they departed, and were out of hearing, the boy crept from his hiding-place, and cut the thongs.

The alarm was given, but uselessly, as the robbers had left no trace of their movements. We understand Mr. GORLEY did not recognize either the face or voice of any in the party, though the probabilities are that the crime was conceived, if not carried out, by some one who was tolerably familiar with the affairs of the family, and who knew that Mr. GORLEY was in the habit of keeping considerable sums of money in his possession.

Poisoned Beer.

Beer in its perfect condition—beer made from pure malt and hops alone—is generally looked upon as an excellent and healthy beverage, but how seldom do we get this in London! We ourselves readily admit that a moderate use of pure beer is as harmless as tea or coffee, but if this pure beer inevitably contains one substance which is an active poison—namely, the alcohol or spirit—how much greater will be the injurious effects of an immoderate quantity of sophisticated or poisoned beer? About 500 persons die annually of *delirium tremens* in England alone, while a much larger number are attacked by the disease. Our most distinguished medical writers agree that about one-third of the insanity in Great Britain may, with certainty, be ascribed to drinking, and we all know that the children of drunkards are very frequently idiotic. Quite recently out of 300 idiots at Massachusetts, 145, or nearly half, were found to be the children of habitual drunkards. All these terrible effects are of course heightened considerably by the habitual use of poisoned beverages. In theory every kind of beer can be produced by use of malt and hops alone; no other ingredients are required when the process of brewing is conducted by honest and clever men. But in reality what an endless list of injurious compounds have we not detected in the various beers, porters and ales recently submitted to our investigations! Cream of tartar, alum, green vitriol, small quantities of copper, sometimes lead, picric acid, cocculus indicus, grains of paradise, coloring matters of various descriptions, quassia wood, and other cheaper and more hurtful bitters, together with the harmless, but still needless compounds, liquorice, molasses, coriander, capsicum, carraway seeds, ginger, salt, malted horsebeans, &c. To this list, already far too long, we might still add the names of three plants, *Ledum palustre, Myrica gale, Datura stramonium*, occasionally used to adulterate beer both at home and abroad.—*London Scientific Review.*

A Triumph of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

From the San Francisco Alta California, July 24.

The case of JOSEPH JOFEAN, charged with cruelty to animals, by picking chickens for the market while alive, was tried in the Police Court yesterday. Capt. SCOTT, who made the arrest, testified that he had repeatedly warned the defendant to desist from such practices, and that he had promised to do so, but that on the morning of the arrest he caught him in the act again and took him into custody. The chicken had received a slight cut in the neck, but was fully alive, and struggling with all its strength to escape, while the defendant held it between his legs and coolly tore off its feathers. On his arresting him, defendant told him that he ought to arrest his "boss," and not him, as he told him to do it. The chicken kicked and struggled until after the parties had crossed Montgomery-street, on their way to the calaboose. The attorney for the defence, Monsieur MACE, rested the defence on the ground that it was the common practice among poultry dealers to pick fowls instantly on their having their throats cut, and before the animal warmth had departed, as by so doing the necessity of scalding them to loosen the feathers was obviated, and the chickens presented a more attractive appearance when exposed in the market. His Honor, Judge PROVINES, said that the fact that such a practice prevailed was really the cause of this complaint being made, and that the chickens, when thus stripped alive presented a more attractive appearance when exposed for sale made no difference in the case. If pork dealers were to claim that pork looked better for having the hogs scalded and scraped alive, that would not relieve them from prosecution for cruelty to animals. It was high time such demoralizing and brutalizing exhibitions were stopped. He would require the defendant to appear for sentence, but as this was a first offence, and the defendant was only an employe, he would make the fine a light one. The defendant could pay $10 or appear for sentence. The defendant's counsel subsequently remarked that it would not be the last case of this kind, as the marketmen had determined not to abolish the practice.

The Rice Crop of South Carolina.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 21.

One of our leading commission houses has kindly handed us for publication the annexed letter, giving an account of the area planted in rice this year on the Pee Dee, Waccamaw and Black Rivers. We will state that the letter is from the pen of a gentleman of intelligence and an old rice planter, therefore can be relied upon in every particular:

PLANTERSVILLE, S. C., Aug. 18.

I am enabled, at last, to complete an accurate estimate of the area of rice cultivated the present year. The delay was in hearing from my Waccamaw correspondent, who has not itemized, as I had hoped he would do, but given me the aggregate. My figures are as follows:

	Acres Planted.
Santee and Winyaw Bay	2,220
Sampit	1,117
Pee Dee	2,617
Sandy Island	715
Waccamaw	2,438
Black River	2,821
Total	11,928

On Waccamaw there are 1,000 acres of good rice; 1,000 acres inferior, and 438 acres no account.

On Pee Dee, about 600 acres good; about 1,500 acres only ordinary; about 500 acres thin and weedy.

On Black River, the proportion of prime or good is far less than that of ordinary and inferior; so on Sampit, and on Santee. At least two-thirds of the crop was planted in May and June, a goodly portion from the 10th to the 20th June. This late rice has yet to be judged, as it cannot possibly be harvested before the very last of October or first of November. The product cannot be guessed at now. So with the May rice, it is impossible to estimate, as the birds will depredate chiefly upon this. The birds have already made their appearance low down the river—only a few; but they come rapidly, especially if there is a slight blow from the north and east.

The harvest will commence at many points from the 8th to the 15th of September. A little rice may be brought in by the 4th of September; not much, however.

The upland or provision crops are very small, and, though rather better than last year, will scarcely pay the cost of cultivation. Taking the agricultural condition of this district, generally, we must say that things have improved. Labor is more manageable, the freedmen very civil and orderly in their intercourse with the proprietors, but their industry has yet to be stimulated largely before any definite or fixed judgment can be formed as to the expenses and profits to be derived, if any, from rice culture.

The Peabody Fund in Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 19.

We are pleased to learn that encouraging action is being taken, in some of our rural parishes, in reference to the support of the objects contemplated by the noble gift tendered by the well-known philanthropist, Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, in the interests of education in the South. Our worthy fellow-citizen, Hon. ROBERT M. LUSHER, who is acting, without compensation, as the representative in Louisiana of Rev. Dr. SEARS, the General Agent of the Peabody Fund, is, at present, absent from the city on business partly connected with those interests which he has voluntarily assumed, and with which his name has long been honorably associated. Mr. LUSHER has visited Alexandria, Mansfield, Natchitoches and Shreveport, on Red River, and a large number of places in North Louisiana. He has conferred with prominent citizens in these towns; and in such as have not as yet taken any action, he has appointed special Committees of Trustees, who have promised their concurrence in his efforts to secure the education of neglected white children, and render the fund operative. In one small town, Arcadia, as much as $1,000 were subscribed within a week to lay the basis of a successful school, free to all white children. In Shreveport a young merchant has given an impetus to the movement by promising to contribute $5 a month toward the rearing of two similar schools. In other places, the teachers of private academies and colleges have expressed their willingness to make their elementary departments "free," for a very moderate compensation from the fund.

A Too-Careful Bride.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Aug. 19.

A day or two since a gentleman came up from Cincinnati to marry one of the belles of this city. The marriage was to take place in the evening, and the pair to set off at once on a journey by rail. Obtaining his license the joyful bridegroom called in the afternoon and presented the magic document to his love, who ran and put it away for safe keeping. Cautiously prudent, and to avoid any care on that score, the trunks were dispatched by express, and taken by the messenger before nightfall. But when the parson had arrived and the twain stood up to be made one, the holy man asked for the license. The bridegroom referred to the bride, who said it was all right—she had the license. The preacher must see it. He couldn't see it, she had put it in her trunk to carry with them as proof of her legal status. Here was a muss, the minister couldn't proceed without the license in hand. A frantic rush was made for the residence of the Clerk, and a duplicate license obtained, and, cutting the ceremony short, it was completed in time for them to follow the trunk and the original license.

Boiler Explosion in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 22.

About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, one of the boilers on the Globe rolling mill and wire-works, on Front-street, near Mill, under an extraordinary pressure of steam, exploded, with a noise that was heard for miles around. The walls were shattered, the roof torn off and much of the machinery damaged. The immediate destruction produced was something immense in appearance. About a quarter of an acre, more or less, of corrugated iron roofing was twisted into a big knot and thrown into the air. Thousands of panes of glass were shattered, oak beams a foot thick were splintered, iron columns were shivered, brick walls split into many fragments, iron rollers of several tons weight tossed about like mere trifles, sections of the boiler and big chunks of machinery thrown 200 feet into the air, hurled in every direction, to the middle of the river on the south, and to Third-street on the north.

The gasometer of the Cincinnati Gas Company, immediately east of the mill, made a narrow escape; the coal-house wall is cracked, and the works damaged to a considerable extent. A portion of the engine was thrown over the gas tank, and penetrated the roof of Mr. HOLABIRD's saw-mill, and bricks from the mill broke the roof of Mr. RESOR's foundry. In all this destruction of property but one person was injured. Mr. JAMES BEVAN, from Logansport, Indiana, who for a year past has been employed as night watchman, was raking the fires at the time, was knocked down and rendered insensible for a time by a blow on the side of the head. Regaining his senses, he climbed out over the burning heap to McCammon-alley, where he was found, and taken to the Cincinnati Hospital. He was terribly burned and cut about the face and breast, and injured by a fracture over the eye.

The accident is attributed to carelessness on the part of the night engineer. The total loss is estimated at about $10,000.

An Extremely Modest Railroad Conductor.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Democrat, Aug. 21.

A freight train was wrecked at a point beyond this—no matter on what road, and no matter at what point. The conductor, an exceedingly modest young man, was obliged to telegraph to the officials the extent of the accident, and also what material the damaged cars contained. At the office where his dispatch was received, a very handsome and intelligent young lady was in charge, and as several of the cars were loaded with pig iron, he felt a delicacy, this bashful conductor, of saying to a young lady anything about *pig* iron. He was equal to the emergency, and sent a message stating that several of the wrecked cars "were loaded with *swine metal*." The lady smiled a pensive smile as she observed the careful manner in which he avoided "mocking her shodesty," and forwarded the message as per copy.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Buffalo *Express* says that a gentleman who went over the Erie Road to New-York a few days since relates to us the following: In the smoking-car a political discussion arose. Among those present were some twelve or fifteen Jewish merchants from Cincinnati. All of these but a single one pronounced themselves strongly for GRANT, and one proposed taking a vote in the car, which was done, and resulted, thirty for GRANT and seven for SEYMOUR. He and the Seymour man, with a third to see fair play on both sides, then proceeded through the entire train and polled the passengers. The vote stood twenty-seven for SEYMOUR against seventy for GRANT.

Ex-Senator JAMES DIXON, of Connecticut, wrote a letter to a Democratic meeting in Hartford, in which he expressed a hope of the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and said: "Any other result will, in my judgment, tend to perpetuate the present unfortunate condition of the nation, and intensify the feeling of hostility between the North and South, which I hope by the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR will be changed to an enduring sentiment of kindness and fraternity."

Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, President of the late Constitutional Convention, was nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention for the Seventeenth District which met at Stockholm Depot on the 20th inst. The vote was unanimous on the first ballot. In 1860 Mr. WHEELER was elected to Congress from the Sixteenth District, then composed of Essex, Clinton and Franklin Counties, and during his term supported and strengthened the hands of the Government.

Hon. JOHN A. PETERS was renominated for Congress on Thursday by the Republicans of the Maine Fourth District, and the nominations are now complete, as follows: First District, John Lynch; Second, S. P. Morrill; Third, James G. Blaine; Fourth, John A. Peters; Fifth, Eugene Hale.

Gen. FERD. VANDEVEER, of Butler County, Ohio, a resident of VALLANDIGHAM's district, has declared himself in favor of GRANT and COLFAX, and has expressed his willingness to make as many speeches for the Republican ticket as the Committee of that party in his county desired.

When VALLANDIGHAM last ran for Congress in Ohio, while the Democratic State ticket was beaten in his district by only 709 majority, he was defeated by 1,257. In 1863, when he ran for Governor, the district gave a majority against him of 4,977.

The Democratic candidates for Congress in Maine are: First District, Charles A. Shaw; Second, Alonzo Garcelon; Third, E. Wilde Farley; Fourth, George W. Ladd; Fifth, Arno Wisewell.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

"In the Cluny Museum," says the *Gaulois*, "may be seen three copper plates, worn out and marked all over with indentations, which have been taken from the graves of the French Kings at St. Denis. On the first are the words: 'Here lies the body of LOUISE ELIZABETH of France, daughter of LOUIS XV.' On the second: 'Beneath is the body of MARIE ADELAIDE of Savoy, wife of LOUIS DAUPHIN, mother of LOUIS XV.' And on the third: 'Here lies the body of LOUIS XIV., by the grace of God King of France and of Navarre, who died at his palace of Versailles on the 1st September, 1715.' But where have these plates been discovered? In the shop of a petty dealer, and they still bear the marks of the nail holes which bound them together as a saucepan."

In examining the papers of M. DE CORMENIN, Councillor of State, recently deceased, the following note, dated Jan. 1, 1868, was found: "I desire expressly that nothing which I leave shall be published after my death, as I have made noise enough while alive. Silence! is the epitaph which suits me best. —DE CORMENIN." His heirs have, in consequence, abandoned their intention of publishing his correspondence and literary remains.

Two young *danseuses*, AMALIA TROMBA and EMILIA ALSANIELLO, were recently burned to death at the Theatre Partenope, Naples. After one of their *pas* they were called forward, and, having advanced too near the footlights, set fire to their thin dresses. They were taken home in a state of great suffering, and died the next day.

A letter from Ems relates that the King of Prussia, while walking under the colonnade in that town a few days back, with his aides-de-camp, Count DE LEHNDORFF and Count DE HYMNEN, perceived in a shop a marble bust of himself, crowned with a wreath of laurel. Going in, he said to the dealer: "Take off the poor man's head-dress; he does not like to see himself made such a show."

Some velocipede amateurs of Marseilles are arranging a long journey with the new means of locomotion. The velocipedes are to start from Marseilles for Genoa, by Corniche. From Genoa they are to proceed to Turin and Susa, over Mont Cenis, and return to Marseilles by the Valley of the Rhone.

The project of enlarging the fortifications of Mayenne has been abandoned by the Prussian Government on the advice of the military engineers. The choice of the fresh site has fallen on Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

It is said that the Emperor of the French is busily engaged in a work on the neutrality of secondary Powers in a European war. This work is to be specially addressed to Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

A parliamentary paper recently published shows that since 1858 the total expenditure from poor-rates and from sums received in aid of rates in England and Wales has increased from nearly eight and a half to nearly eleven millions sterling.

According to the *Bombay Gazette*, the pearl fisheries at the extreme southern coasts of India have for a considerable time produced nothing, and it is feared that the pearl oyster has deserted them.

Viscount DE KERVEGUEN, the deputy whose name was lately very much before the public in connection with a libel on the *Debats* and other Paris papers, has just died at Madrid from sun-stroke.

Among six new Cardinals who are to be created in Rome soon is one Englishman. Monsignor TALBOT, who is to receive the red hat, is, it is said, a relation of the late Earl of Shrewsbury.

DR. MUDD'S RELEASE ASKED.—The Medical Society of Harford County, Maryland, held a meeting on the 11th inst., and among its proceedings we find the following:

"Dr. LEE offered a petition to be presented to the President of the United States for the release of Dr. MUDD, a highly respected member of the profession of this State, who has been confined on a barren and unhealthy island, known as the Dry Tortugas, for a period of nearly three years, for the alleged but unproved complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN. The petition was unanimously adopted as expressive of the sense of the Society in the premises, and the Secretary was instructed to place it in the hands of our representative in Congress, Hon. STEVENSON ARCHER, for presentation to the President at his earliest convenience."

Condensation in Steam Engines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Very many persons who read a paragraph copied from *Galagnani*, under the above head, in your paper of the 21st, will suppose that a discovery has been made tending to improve the steam engine for sea-going vessels. M. CONSTE writes to the Academy of Sciences that he has found out that efficient and economical condensation depends upon the superficial area of the condensing water, the capacity of the condenser and of the length of the piston stroke.

This may be new to M. CONSTE, but it certainly is not to our engineers, who have for years observed these principles in the construction of the American beam engine. The jet condenser, with its rose-headed pipe and surface plate has been in use for many years—eighteen to my certain knowledge—but is being superseded now by the surface condenser in all large engines.

Many other things besides incrustation of the boiler prevent the adoption of high-pressure engines for sea-going vessels. It has never yet been proven economical or safe, although many experiments have been made by FAIRBAIRN, BOURNE and other English engineers. EGBERT P. WATSON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1868.

A Madison-avenue Stage Matter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago a dispute arose between a driver of one of the Madison-avenue and Broadway stages and a passenger, and I stopped to see the result. The driver first called the passenger a liar, then a d—d liar, and finally got as far as G—d d—d liar, which he repeated at least a dozen times. The case was at once reported to the Superintendent of the line, with the request that he would let me know whether I would be thanked, or whether he preferred that I should attend to my own business; but as no notice has been taken of it I infer that the "freedom of speech" is to be allowed in its fullest sense.

A brute who can act and talk as he did to a gentleman would not hesitate to insult a lady. The Superintendent has the number of the stage, and if he does not choose to attend to the case I hope the proprietors will. M.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1868.

The Philadelphia Defalcation—A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My name has been brought into the discussion of the unhappy events that have occurred in Philadelphia during the last few days. The whole matter has been as great a shock to me as any one, and there is some mystery about it yet to be unraveled. Time will be my vindicator. In the meantime, to protect our creditors, an assignment has been made by both houses.

JOHN F. CABOT, No. 24 Dey-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1868.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Master Masons.

An adjourned meeting of the Master Masons was held at No. 51 Liberty-street yesterday, the President, Mr. JOHN T. CONOVER, in the chair.

Mr. ROSS stated that he had an interview with a gentleman who furnished most of the material for a large building up town. The owner of the building had said that the building could remain unfinished for six months or longer, unless ten-hour men were employed to do the work. The building belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association and is located at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

A number of gentlemen then reported that several laborers had applied to them for work on the ten-hour system since the last meeting.

Mr. WEEKS said that Mr. BOGART had given notice to his employes that henceforth they must observe the ten-hour rule.

Mr. JEREMIAH SMITH and Mr. ROGERS were represented to be working in harmony with the Master Masons' Association.

Mr. TOSTEVANT stated that he believed the master masons now had working three men to one of the Bricklayers' Association. Although he believed that the strike had virtually ended, yet he thought it important that the master masons should continue to exercise vigilance with reference to their interests. The report that seven ten-hour men had recently discontinued work and returned to Canada was incorrect.

Mr. WELLINGTON reported that he had a sufficient number of ten-hour men to finish all the jobs he had on hand.

Mr. EIDLITZ reported that he had five men more than he really required.

Mr. J. T. SMITH stated that during the past five days he had been employing nine ten-hour men.

Mr. ROSS desired that the thanks of the Association should be tendered those Canadians and Germans who had resolutely stood up for the ten-hour system. If any gentleman desired ten-hour men they could have them by applying to the Executive Committee. In view of the success which had attended the efforts of the master masons, he proposed that they omit the regular meeting Wednesday, and not meet again till Friday.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. TOSTEVANT for his zeal in securing laborers from Canada.

Mr. ROSS hoped the members of the Association would not forget the apprentices. That morning he had taken as an apprentice the son of a bricklayer who had been in his employ nearly thirty years. He intended to take three apprentices in all.

Mr. EIDLITZ stated that he had made arrangements to employ ten extra boys.

On motion of Mr. ROSS, the Association resolved to "stick" to their original ten-hour movement.

The meeting then adjourned to Friday.

Brooklyn City Mortality—Increase of Deaths.

The number of deaths from all causes in the City of Brooklyn last week was 311. This was an increase of 51 over the number reported for the previous week, a fact which is significant as a demonstration in favor of increased efforts to promote sanitary reforms, both in the houses and in the streets of the most crowded portions of the city. The number of deaths as reported in each ward is an unerring indication of the existence of pent-up denizens and the sanitary evils they have to endure. Here is the list:

Wards.	Deaths.	Wards.	Deaths.
I	2	XII	24
II	10	XIII	12
III	2	XIV	17
IV	7	XV	14
V	18	XVI	50
VI	23	XVII	11
VII	12	XVIII	10
VIII	10	XIX	15
IX	9	XX	13
X	29		
XI	13	Total	311

Of the whole number 234 were under ten years of age, 142 were in their first, and 74 in their second year. Of the diseases resulting in death the classification includes 114 from cholera infantum, 20 from dysentery, 25 from diarrhœa; consumption, 18; marasmus, 23; convulsions, 9. The deaths registered in Brooklyn for the last six weeks have been as follows:

Week Ending.		Week Ending.	
July 19	412	Aug. 8	267
July 25	286	Aug. 15	260
Aug. 1	223	Aug. 22	311

The New Catholic Church of Mater Dolorosa—Presentation of a Chime of Bells.

The chime of bells for the new Catholic Church of Mater Dolorosa, in Pitts-street, near Stanton, will be solemnly blessed on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., by Very Rev. Mr. STARRS, V. G., who will preach upon the occasion. The bells, four in number, were cast at MENEELY's foundry in Troy, and are presented to the church by the following persons, whose names they bear: THEO. and JOSEPHINE KUPFERLE, MICH. ADREAN, T. LEHNER and JOHN SCHOPPERT. The church itself, which is under the pastoral care of the Capuchin Fathers, is a fine structure in the Byzantine style of architecture, 69 feet wide by 100 deep, with sufficient ground in the rear to allow of enlarging when it may be necessary. The entire ceiling of the church is included in a vast dome 68 feet in diameter, in the centre of which an elegant window, 25 feet in diameter and 65 from the floor, serves to light the whole building. The entrance to the church, although having a large vestibule 24 feet wide and giving access by three doors, is marred by an unusually steep flight of steps, which, in Winter, will render the exit very unsafe and precarious. This, it is said, was caused by the officials who furnished an erroneous street grade to the architect—Mr. HENRY ENGELBERT. The altars—three in number—are of wood, and will be in a style to correspond with the church. The confessionals are built in the walls, between the buttresses, so that the entire floor of the church will be devoted to the pewholders. The seating capacity of the church, including small side galleries, will be about 1,500, and upon crowded occasions over 2,000 persons can be accommodated. The exterior is of Philadelphia brick, with Cleveland stone trimmings; the roof of tin, slated, and the cornices of galvanized iron, so that the whole structure will be fireproof. The basement is now used as a chapel, but will be ultimately devoted to school purposes for which it has been arranged very commodiously. The dome is surmounted by a metal statue of the Mother of Sorrows, six feet ten inches in height, and two others are to be placed in the façade in niches. The centre of the façade is crowned by the bell tower and a four-dial clock. The top of the spire, which will not be erected this year, is to be 192 feet in height, and surmounted by the usual cross. An excellent twenty-eight-stop organ, now in course of construction at Lancaster, N. Y., will be placed in the church this Autumn, at a cost of $6,000.

The entire cost of the building, which will be fed-

located the first Sunday of September, is about $60,000.

A French Chemist Poisons Himself to Death.

Yesterday afternoon Acting Coroner HAYBECK held an inquest on the body of a French chemist, named JOHN HOFFMAN, who poisoned himself to death at his residence, No. 99 Coles-street, Jersey City, about 10 o'clock on Sunday forenoon. Mrs. HOFFMAN saw her husband swallow something from a bottle, and soon after becoming ill she suspected that he had taken poison for the purpose of destroying his life, and at once called in Doctors SMART and HOLT. The physicians discovered that he had taken poison, and administered the usual remedies, but without the desired result, and after suffering great agony until 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning he died. After hearing the evidence of the physicians, the jurors returned a verdict that HOFFMAN came to his death by deliberately taking bichloride of mercury for the purpose of destroying his life. Deceased, who was 33 years of age and leaves a wife and two children, was employed in DICKINSON & Co.'s crucible works. The cause for the rash act did not transpire, but is supposed to have been in consequence of domestic difficulty.

The Board of Health and the Diseased Cattle.

At the Board of Health it is stated that the arrival of infectious cattle has been thoroughly stopped. They had found that small lots had been brought here from time to time, lately, from Albany, since 30th July. The car load of seventeen, asserted to have been brought from Millerton last Tuesday, and which was stopped, was a specimen of these. The medical officers of the Board made an examination this morning at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, of an ox, which was the last of a lot of four that had been purchased by the proprietor of a small shamble in Stanton-street, the other three having been eaten by people of the Thirteenth Ward. This animal—the last of the four—was much diseased. He, too, had been prepared for the market, but luckily did not elude the health officers in sufficient time.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. IRVINGTON.

The game, yesterday, between these Clubs was rather a one-sided affair, resulting, by the annexed summary of innings, in favor of the Atlantics, by the totals of 37 to 7, they making bases on hits 34 times to their opponents 11.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	3	5	5	3	3	1	8	4	5	—37
Irvington	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	— 7

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

MERELY A REPETITION.

JOHN THOMPSON, of No. 67 Union-street, Brooklyn, placed a complaint upon the records wherein he avers that Sunday night he strayed into the companionship of JENNIE MILWARD, at No. 98 Prince-street, having $230 in one of his vest pockets. The next morning, when he resumed this garment and explored its pockets, he found the money gone, and therefore accused JENNIE of aiding and abetting its disappearance. She was consequently arrested by Officer STEVENSON, of the Eighth Precinct, and upon arraignment answered that she is a native of Buenos Ayres, is 28 years of age, an "operator at TAYLOR's" and guilty of taking only $30, which she tore up. She was committed in default of $500 to await the decision of the Court of Special Sessions.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE BURGLARY.

An examination was had before Justice DODGE in the case of WILLIAM H. BENSON, CHARLES H. ROSS, THOMAS ALLEN and WILLIAM DAVIS. It will be remembered that these men were arrested by Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and Sergt. SLATER and Detective CONNOR, of the Seventh Precinct, in one of the rooms of the house at the southwest corner of Amity and Thompson streets, and that in the cellar of the premises the officers discovered a large amount of property which had been stolen from the house of THOMAS T. STURGES, No. 509 Fifth-avenue, burglariously entered during the night of the 1st of July. There could be no evidence obtained implicating the prisoners with the burglary further than the fact that they were arrested in a public barroom in the cellar beneath which the stolen property was discovered. Their counsel claimed that this was entirely insufficient to warrant their further detention, and his motion for their discharge was granted by Justice DODGE.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Officer WALKINSHAW, of the Broadway Squad, yesterday afternoon brought in JAMES MCMEARA, who, he averred, had been driving a stage in Broadway at the rate of ten miles an hour, thereby endangering lives and property. The prisoner was held for an investigation.

AN OFFENSIVE WEAPON.

Yesterday afternoon CLAMOR HARTMAN, of No. 409 East Fourteenth-street, was attacked in front of his house by RICHARD KELLY and MARTIN SHAUGHNESSY, who finally disabled him by knocking him over the head with an earthen jar, splitting his skull. Officer ROWAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, took the assailants into custody, and, being arraigned, they were committed to await the result of the injury.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A PRACTITIONER COMES TO GRIEF.

ELIZABETH SCHMIDT, of No. 71 Mangin-street, was forced to enter Court yesterday afternoon to look after a son-in-law who was in durance for firing a stone through a window. In the hall-way of the Court-room, and full in the magisterial presence, she encountered one MEYER MEYERS, a cigar maker, of elegant exterior, who persuaded her, after some considerable effort, that she would need legal services in her forthcoming tussle with the law, and proffering her his aid for the sum of $10. Finally she handed over the amount, but by this time the noise of the bargaining reached the magisterial ears, and by persuasion of an officer MEYERS was brought to the bar. The Justice made a rapid investigation of the matter, and arriving at the facts of the case, ordered MEYERS to be locked up. A formal complaint was then taken from Mrs. SCHMIDT, and the pseudo attorney was held to await an examination, the Justice expressing his determination to put a stop to such robberies, at least within his court-room.

A RELAPSE.

July 22. THOMAS HYNES and THOMAS FITZPATRICK were arrested, having in their possession four gallons of Santa Cruz rum, worth $40, and which was presumed to be stolen property. No owner, however, could be found, and the men were discharged, although the liquor was held and sent to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters. Here it was seen, on the 17th inst., by DIEDRICH OETERS, of No. 77 Market-street, who identified it as his property. The two men were then sought for again, and HYNES being found was, yesterday, fully committed for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ROBBING A ROOM-MATE.—RICHARD P. HANLEY has been boarding for a few days at No. 79 Robinson-street, and had for a room-mate one JOHN MCGUIRE, who, being without money, was allowed a resting place by the proprietor through the intervention of friends. On Sunday night, at a late hour, HANLEY and MCGUIRE retired to rest, and yesterday morning HANLEY discovered that $300, which he carried in his clothes, had been stolen. As MCGUIRE was the only one in the house beside the landlord who knew of the money, and as MCGUIRE had suddenly become possessed of cash to a considerable amount, and had furnished himself with a new suit of clothes, he was arrested as he was about leaving the City for Boston. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—JAMES NOLAN, MICHAEL WARD, JAMES ROBERTS, WILLIAM GODFREY and ALEXANDER STRINGHAM were arrested yesterday by Officers MCGIVNEY and WILLOUGHBY, of the Third Precinct, and arraigned before Alderman O'BRIEN, at the Tombs Court. It appears that the accused were discovered at a saloon in the Third Ward, near Washington Market, engaged in gambling with cards. The prisoners were remanded for examination, and their cards returned to them, where they no doubt began another game in their cell.

FIRE IN ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-STREET.—At an early hour yesterday morning the large frame dwelling house in One Hundred and Ninth-street, near Broadway, and occupied by CHAS. W. WHILEY, and owned by WM. WHITLOCK, Jr., caught fire and was entirely destroyed. The inmates had a narrow escape. Mr. WHILEY sustained a loss of $6,000; insured for $3,000 in the Knickerbocker. Mr. WHITLOCK's loss is $20,000; insured for $10,000 in the Queen's, and $2,500 in the Firemen's Fund.

FEROCIOUS DOGS.—During Sunday afternoon Mr. BENJAMIN HAYS, aged 75, was attacked by two large and ferocious dogs belonging to his brother, as he was taking a walk near his residence at Inwood, near the Hudson River. The animals knocked their victim down and bit him severely. Fortunately for Mr. HAYS, Roundsman WOODWARD, of the Thirty-second Precint Police, heard his cries for assistance and drove off the dogs. Mr. HAYS is still in a critical condition.

SABRE DRILL.—The officers and members of Squadron B, Washington Greys, assembled at their armory last evening, in obedience to orders issued by Capt. ROBERT M. COOK, at their armory, for sabre exercise and drill in infantry movements. The drill proved a successful one, being designed as a preparation for the approaching excursion of the company to Boston, where a grand time is anticipated.

A BAD CUSTOMER.—EDWARD KEATING, aged 28, and a native of Ireland, entered the eating saloon No. 226 West-street, yesterday afternoon, in a state of intoxication, when he seized an ear of corn on a customer's plate and began eating it. The proprietor put KEATING out of his saloon, when the fellow again entered and began throwing tumblers and other missiles at the barkeeper, ALBERT G. DAVIS. With the aid of several customers the intruder was ejected and severely punished for his conduct. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, he was bleeding profusely, and was sent down stairs as a disorderly person.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by Coroner ROLLINS, over the remains of GEO. SCOTT, a merchant, from Steubenville, Ohio, who died suddenly in a church on Sunday, as already reported in the TIMES. The post-mortem examination, by Dr. JOHN BEACH, showed death to have resulted from apoplexy. The body has been sent to Ohio for interment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—ADAM REINHARDT, a compositor on the *New-Yorker Demokrat*, at No. 77 Chatham-street, fell down a flight of stairs on Sunday, and sustained such injuries that death occurred soon after from concussion of the brain. REINHARDT was a native of Germany, and aged 55 years. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold the necessary inquest.

BRIEF ITEMS.—JOSEPH NEWSTADTER, of No. 248 East Fifty-first-street, was thrown from his light wagon on Sunday, on the Kingsbridge road, owing to his horse taking fright near Breakneck Hill. The wagon was smashed and Mr. NEWSTADTER severely injured....PATRICK HILLOCK, a baker, was struck on the head with a stone, thrown by an unknown man, as he was standing in the bakery, No. 554 Second-avenue. The assailant and a companion came in for a loaf of bread, and threw the stone without any provocation whatever. He then made his escape....HENRY VAN WOSTHOFEN, a German, was drowned on Sunday while bathing in the East River, at the foot of Forty-seventh-street. The remains were not recovered.....THOS. KELLY, aged 25, sustained severe injuries by falling into a sewer at Thirty-first-street and First-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The County Court and Court of Sessions of Westchester County was opened yesterday for the August term, before Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN, County Judge, and the Justice of Sessions. The Grand Jurors impaneled for the term were James Van Benschoten, (foreman,) Seth Bird, C. F. Brinkerhoff, Norris Baisley, Jesse G. Carpenter, Frederick Hitchcock, Conklin Kip, Charles Leland, W. B. Landrine, D. McLeod, Harvey Mead, Thomas H. Purdy, Henry E. Paulding, Charles Townsend, John B. Tompkins, Harvey Green, Darius Lyon, James Williamson, St. John Brown, and William H. Weeks, who after receiving the charge of Judge COCHRAN, retired to commence their duties. Judge COCHRAN, in his charge to the Grand Jury, called their attention to the alarming increase of crime in the county, and the lack of sufficient and suitable accommodations for the confinement of prisoners; for while the jail is now crowded to its utmost capacity, there is a constantly increasing influx of prisoners. It was also important that better arrangements for the separation of the sexes should be carried out. Under these circumstances, he instructed the Grand Jury to make a presentment on the subject.

The Board of Excise Commissioners held another meeting yesterday, granted about seventy additional licenses, and then adjourned until Friday next, 28th instant.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT—ESCAPE OF HIS PARTNER IN BUSINESS.—Burglars appear to be trying their "'prentice hands" on Brooklyn, taking due advantage of the opportunity furnished by the "from home" season of respectable families. Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, an effort was made to rob the house of Mr. JACOB B. MURRAY, No. 11 Carroll-place, in South Brooklyn. It appears that two young men began their approach to Mr. MURRAY's house by entering the rear gardens of the block at Smith-street end, from which point they scaled the fences until they reached the desired position. They were observed by the occupants of the house immediately adjoining, stealthily creeping along, one carrying a dark lantern, which was occasionally used to throw light upon the obstacles to be overcome. Becoming suspicious of the character of the strangers, these neighbors alarmed Mr. MURRAY, and he in turn sought out a policeman, finding Patrolman JERSEY, of the Forty-third Precinct, just in time to be useful. The officer, on entering Mr. MURRAY's house, soon found one of the burglars who had succeeded in letting himself through a fanlight over the rear door. His companion having become alarmed fled, escaping through the back door of the lot. On being taken to the Station-house the arrested burglar gave his name as CHARLES HAMMOND, *alias* C. S. S. Gifford, aged 18 years. He was taken before Justice RILEY and held for examination.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDON.—JOHN BOULGER, who was convicted at the March term of the United States Court, before Judge BENEDICT, of carrying on a distillery without paying the special tax provided by law, and who was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and be imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary for thirteen months, has received a pardon from the President, and when the fine is paid he will be released.

SUICIDE.—EDWARD C. EWING, 24 years of age, a milk dealer by occupation, committed suicide yesterday morning, by hanging himself, at his residence, No. 213 Fourth-street, E. D. The evidence taken by the Coroner went to show that the domestic and business relations of deceased led him to self-destruction.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the hobby-horse factory of CHARLES HENRY, No. 112 North Third-street, E. D., at midnight on Sunday, and damaged building and contents to the amount of $2,000.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, in a nude state, was yesterday morning found in the river at the foot of South Sixth-street, E. D. Deceased was five feet seven inches in height, with dark hair and no whiskers.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT IN UNION-STREET.—The City authorities of Brooklyn have appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court against Judge GILBERT's decision declaring the Special Commission act to be constitutional.

NEW-JERSEY.

BREVITIES.—There were an unusual number of funerals in Jersey City and Hoboken on Sunday. Summer complaints are attributed as the principal cause of mortality increase....The Democracy of the Third Ward of Jersey City will have a grand banner raising demonstration on Wednesday evening of this week....The Democratic Primary meetings for the election of delegates to the Congressional and Assembly Conventions were held throughout Hudson County last night.....Two well-known saloon-keepers and "sports" of Jersey City, recently went before a Justice of the Peace and "swore off" from drinking Jersey lightning, or any other kind of tanglefoot, for one year. If they could not stand it their customers had better go and do likewise....The great Methodist Episcopal camp-meeting at Morristown will be in full blast all this week.

DISORDERLY.—GEORGE T. GREENE, FRANCIS SMITH and GEO. WALLACE were each fined $10 yesterday morning by Judge POPE, of Hoboken, for disorderly conduct. While a Mr. CHANCELLOR, another gentleman and some ladies were walking in Bloomfield-street, on Sunday evening, they were met by the prisoners, one of whom, GREENE, stared impertinently at a lady and attempted to throw down the gentleman by putting his foot before them. SMITH and WALLACE then joined in, struck Mr. CHANCELLOR and his friend, and endeavored to raise a "muss." They were subsequently arrested.

BACCHANALIANS.—Judge POPE had a busy time yesterday morning, at the Police Office, Hoboken, investigating charges preferred against parties for having been drunk and disorderly the evening previous. There were four of the prisoners accused of having, in addition to the charge of drunkenness, resisted and threatened the officers in the discharge of their duty, and these were each fined $20. Some others were fined $10, and some $5; and on the whole, the fines imposed amounted in the aggregate to about $150.

KEROSENE OIL ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on Saturday night to a Miss COLEMAN, residing at No. 80 Ward-street, Newark. She was engaged sewing, when a Kerosene lamp overturned and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. Being alone in the house she ran into the street for help, and her cries attracted the attention of a Mr. CORNELL, who extinguished the flames. Her injuries are not dangerous.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—A collision occurred on Saturday last near Bergen Point between two cars, driven respectively by JACOB BROWNETT and ABE WAKEMAN. BROWNETT was slightly injured, but told WAKEMAN he should be more careful in future, whereupon, it is alleged, WAKEMAN struck him on the right temple, knocked him into the gutter, and fractured his jaw.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—CLAIBORNE O. WOODHOUSE, *alias* Charles Hull, was brought before Commissioner WHITEHEAD, at Newark, yesterday morning, on a charge preferred by DAVID LEUTCHEN, for having signed a false bond as manufacturer of chewing tobacco, at Keyport, N. J. He was bailed for examination next week.

RECOVERY OF A STOLEN SAFE.—A few days ago a safe was stolen from the office of Mr. BAILEY, at Bridge-street, Newark. Yesterday morning it was found in a ditch in the meadows close to the Turnpike, a short distance from the Hackensack bridge, near Newark. It had been blown open, and rifled of its contents, which were valueless.

BAR MEETING.—A meeting of the Hudson County Bar will be held at the City Hall, Jersey City, this morning, at 9 A. M., to take action in reference to the death of R. D. MCCLELLAND, Esq., late Prosecutor of Pleas for Hudson County.

RAIN.—The recent heavy rains in Orange have caused much damage to the roads in that locality. The wet lands in East Orange are being drained, and a number of other improvements are in progress there.

FRUSTRATED.—The noted Flemington burglar, named Fox, who has escaped from many prisons, was caught on Friday in an attempt to get out of the Mercer County Jail.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a man fell from a scaffolding erected opposite a house in Bay-street, Jersey City, and broke three of his ribs. He was taken home.

LAW REPOTRS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
52	Mark vs. Marx.	107	Powers et al. vs. Pooley.
73	Walsh vs. Kennedy.	151	Haas vs. Mohr.
98	Smith vs. Small.	155	Merritt vs. Knowlton.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Robertson, J.—Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daly, J.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M.

Non-Jury Causes.

Hammett vs. Davis.	Ahrens vs. Whittaker.
N. Y. E. Paper Collar Man. Co. vs. Allyn.	Marbach vs. Straussman.
	Johnson vs. Long.
Delancey vs. Griffith.	Bunns vs. Nickerson.
Kerr vs. Ramons.	Welsh vs. Hutchinson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

NICHOLSON OR NICOLSON PAVEMENT—WITH OR WITHOUT AN "H."

An interesting case came up before Judge GILBERT, yesterday, in connection with the claim of the Company who paved Clinton-street with the wooden blocks, the question of payment turning upon whether there was or was not an "H" in the title of the pavement. An alternative *mandamus* having been issued against the city requiring the payment of the sum of $29,000, bill on account, which had been certified by the Commissioners, for the paving of Clinton-street with the Nicholson pavement. Mr. Lowell, Assistant Corporation Counsel, appeared to make return on behalf of the Mayor and Comptroller, and Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott appeared for the Company. Mr. Lowell said the Clinton-street Commissioners had to certify to the money being due. A *mandamus* might lie against them if they refused. But the city officers had by the laws no duty but to pay the amount, which the Commissioners had already certified. Hence the *mandamus* remedy did not apply; all that remained was for the contractors to sue for the money claimed to be due them. Mr. Lowell also urged some minor points: 1. That the act prescribed that "Nicholson" pavement (with an H) should be laid; and this Company had contracted to lay "Nicolson," (without an H) this was a patent right, and the law as to patents and trade marks was rigid in enforcing strict conformity and identity of description. It the trade mark varied the article was not the same. 2. The Nicolson Company had not completed the work in the time prescribed in the contract. Having violated the contract on their part, they could not enforce its provisions against the city. 3. There had been an illegal assignment of the contract from Mr. Bonesteel to the Nicolson Company. There was no authority in the special act for such an assignment. He claimed that the Clinton-street act was unconstitutional, and that, if not, the Commissioners had no right to go on and contract with the Nicolson Company before the Common Council had fixed the district of assessment. As both these points, however, had been decided against the city Judge Gilbert in the recent case of Union-street Commission, on a similar state of facts, Mr. Lowell did not enlarge upon them at any length. The chief other point on which he founded his remarks was, that a *mandamus* could not lie, because the matter was one of contract. If the city had an obligation in the matter, it was merely to pay an amount as a debt; and the way to enforce payment of such a claim was a regular suit at law against the city, and not by a mere *mandamus* on the executive officers of the city.

Judge Van Cott cited a number of cases in which, with a similar showing of the facts, it had been held that a *mandamus* was the proper course for a party to take to recover his money from the city. He argued, in reference to the name, that the pronunciation being the same, the difference in the spelling between "Nicolson" and "Nicholson" was immaterial. He offered to furnish affidavits covering other points. The Judge took the papers, and gave each side twenty-four hours within which to file further documents in the case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 24.

Before Judge Barnard.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED OF THE MILWAUKIE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Aaron S. Bright vs. The Milwaukie and St. Paul Railroad, the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad, the Milwaukie and Minnesota Railroad, Alex. Mitchell, S. S. Morrill, Selah Chamberlain, Walter S. Gurnee, Russell Sage, Frederick P. James, N. A. Cowdrey, Edward B. Wesley, Jas. G. Garner, Henry Keep, and Jas. Buell, Directors of said Milwaukie and St. Paul Railroad Company, and F. P. James, Abram Brewer, E. Bradford Greenleaf, Philip S. Justis, Elkanah Cobb, Jno. V. Bean, Philip Wilson, and S. Howard Mitchell, Judgment creditors of the said the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad Company.—This was a motion for a receiver of the property, effects, profits, &c., of the Milwaukie and St. Paul Railroad Company. The plaintiff claims to be a *bona fide* bond-holder of the lands of the St. Paul and Milwaukie Railroad Company, issued in 1859, and he charges that the directors of the road are spending all its earnings and profits in the construction of the other roads, mentioned in the title of the cause, and that they have failed to pay anything on the principal or interest of the bonds held by him. The bonds were originally secured by a mortgage of the road, which was foreclosed and a sale made of the road, but the United States Supreme Court has recently set aside this sale as fraudulent, except as to the *bona fide* bondholders of whom plaintiff claims to be one. On motion of Ira Shafer, plaintiff's counsel, Judge BARNARD granted the following order:

On reading and filing the summons and complaint in this action, and on reading and filing an affidavit showing due service of said summons and copy of complaint and affidavit herein, on motion of Mr. Ira Shafer, of counsel, it is ordered that James M. Sweeney, he being a proper person, be, and he is hereby appointed a manager and receiver of the railroad and property described in the mortgages or trust deeds referred to in the complaint in this action, and of the rents, issues, profits, receipts, and avails thereof, such manager and receiver first to give security to be approved of by this Court, and to be answerable for what he shall receive, and duly file an inventory and account, and pay and deliver over what he shall receive, under the rules and practice, and as the Court may from time to time direct said receiver to run, operate, manage and control the said road and property described in said mortgages or trust deeds, and to have the direction and superintendence of the said railroad and property described in said mortgages or trust deeds, and to carry on the same, and to collect and get in the outstanding debts and effects belonging to the said road and property described in said mortgages or trust deeds, and generally to receive the rents, issues, profits, receipts and avails therefrom; but such receiver is also to give security to be approved of by this Court, duly to manage, control and operate the said road and property, and to be accountable for what he shall so receive of the rents, issues, profits, receipts and avails thereof, and to pay the same as this Court shall from time to time under its rules and practice direct. And it is ordered that the defendants, the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, and the directors hereinbefore named, do deliver over to such manager and receiver the said railroad and property described in said mortgages or trust deeds, and the stock, goods, effects, books and accounts belonging to the said Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, so far as the same refer to, or have any relations to, the said road and property described in said mortgages or trust deeds; and the said manager and receiver is to be at liberty to bring actions as there shall be occasion for the recovery of such debts as are now due, or shall hereafter become due, in the name of the parties, or any or either of them, and the person or persons in whose name such action shall be brought is or are to be indemnified against the costs and charges thereout of the road, property, stock, goods, and effects of the said road, and property described in said mortgages or trust deeds, and out of the money to be received in respect of the said debts or from the said road and property by the said manager and receiver. And it is ordered that the said manager and receiver do pay the liens of said road prior to the said mortgages or trust deeds, or to the sinking fund provided for the payment of the same, and the interest due and to become due on the *bona fide* bonds for value mentioned and described in the complaint, and to retain and preserve, or invest the same, or to fund sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the bonds as they become due. And it is ordered that the said manager or receiver do pay his accounts regularly at the stated times and in such manner as may be directed by the Court after retaining in his hands such sum or sums of money as shall be sufficient for carrying on, operating, managing and running the said railroad so described in said mortgages or trust deeds, and to pay the balance, as the same shall become due from him from time to time, into the Union Trust Company of New-York, to his credit as receiver in this cause, subject to the further order of this Court.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 24.

By Judge Cardozo.

People ex rel. Wm. Dahlen *vs.* Margaret Schwavy; reference ordered to ascertain circumstances of the petitioner, and what means he has for taking care of the child.

Lawrence et al. *vs.* Delavalette, &c.; motion denied without costs.

By Judge Barnard.

Forsing *vs.* James; motion denied.

Auguste Dufrenoy *vs.* Amelia Dufrenoy; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Tappen.

Howe Sewing-machine Company *vs.* Augustus A. Frank: motion to dissolve injunction denied, and Beirne should be added as party defendant: $10 costs of motion to party eventually prevailing.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 24, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅜	100	Wells-Fargo Ex	26⅛
156,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C., '62	113⅛	300	do	26⅝
15,000	5-20s C, '64	109	100	do	26⅞
15,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C.		400	do	27
	'65	111⅛	100	do	21⅛
100,000	5-20s, C., '65. new	107⅜	200	N. Y. Cen. R	124⅛
106,000	5-20s, C, '67	107⅛	200	Erie R	50
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅜	600	do	49⅞
			100	do....2d call	49⅞
13,000	do	108⅛	100	Erie Pref	70⅛
3,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	96	2	Reading R	90⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s., new	63	10	Mich. S. & N. I.	83
20,000	do ...bet. call	63	00	do	82⅞
1,000	do .....2d call	62⅜	8	Ill. Cen. R	144
2,000	Tenn. 6s. ex. c. 2d call	63⅜	100	do	144⅛
			100	Chi. & N.W	80⅜
			60	do	81
6,000	N. C. 6s, x-c	72	55	Chi. & N.W. Pf	80⅛
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	92⅛	100	do....b60	80⅜
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	96⅜	22	do	80⅛
7,000	Erie 2d M. '79	103	56	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	97⅜
2,000	Gt. W. 2d M	76⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R	98⅜
2,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94⅜	100	Chi. & R. I.	98⅛
1,000	Wes. U. Tel. 7s B	89⅛	200	Mil. & St. P	69⅛
2,000	Tol., Pe. & W. 1st West Div	80⅛	200	do	69⅛
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	79⅛
500	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	90	100	do....s60	79
2,000	Chi. & Al. S. F. Bs.	100	100	Tol., W. & W...s60	52
10	Del. & H. C	122	100	do	52⅜
40	do	121⅛	100	P., F. W. & C	106⅛
60	do	121	100	do	106⅛
220	Pacific Mail	100	50	New-Jer. Cen...s7	118
100	do....bet. call	100⅛	100	Chi. & Alton	139
100	Cary Improvement	11	500	Ohio & M. R	28⅝
100	Adams Ex, bet. call	48⅛	2000	do	28⅛
50	U. S. Ex. Co	42	11	N.Y. & N.H. R	144⅜
100	Mer. U. Ex	21			

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 81 C	113⅝	300	Quick. Min. bet. call	20⅛
			87	Del. & Hud. Ca	119⅜
100,000	5-20s C, '62	113¼	700	Wells-Fargo Ex	27⅛
10,000	do	113⅛	100	Mer. U. Ex	21⅛
62,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	108⅞	100	do....bet. call	21⅜
			300	N. Y. Cen	123⅜
1,000	do	108⅜	100	do....s30	123¼
36,000	5-20s, C., '65	111⅛	100	do	123⅜
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107⅜	300	Erie R	48⅜
			400	do	48⅞
250,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '67	107⅛	100	do....b10	49
114,000	do	107⅛	600	do	49
70,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '68.	107⅛	100	Hud. River R	136
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R	103⅞	100	do	135⅛
			400	M. S. & N. I	82⅜
10,000	do	103⅜	90	Ch. & N. W	80⅛
20,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C	108⅛	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf	80⅜
			100	Chic. & R. I	98⅛
20,000	Tenn St 6s, new	62⅜	100	M. & St. P. R	69
10,000	do	62⅜	100	do	69⅜
80,000	do	62⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	79⅛
30,000	do	62⅜	100	do....bet. call	79⅜
4,000	Missouri 6s	92⅛	100	Tol., W. & W...s60	51⅞
10,000	N. Car. 6s, new bet. call	71	300	O. & M. R	28¼
			100	Chic. & Alton R.	140
100	W. U. Tel	34¼	300	Clev. P. & Ash. R.	97⅛
100	Pacific Mail	100⅜	22	do	97⅜
20	do	100⅛	30	do	98

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Mer. U. Ex	20⅞	500	Erie R	49⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex	26⅞	200	do	49⅛
200	Adams Ex	49	200	do....b10	49¼
100	Pacific Mail	100⅛	300	do....c	49⅛
400	N. Y. Cen	124⅛	400	do	49⅜
800	do	124	800	do	49⅛
300	do	123⅞	900	do	49⅜
600	do....b3	124	1200	do	49⅝
200	do....c	124	600	do	49⅞
500	do....b3	124⅛	2200	do	50
100	Erie R. Pf	70	600	do....s3	49⅞
200	Reading R	90⅛	400	do....c	50
500	Tol., W. & W...s30	52	200	M. So. & N. I	82⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	79⅛	300	do	82⅜
300	do	79⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts	84⅜
100	do....c	79⅜	500	Chic., R. I. & P	98⅛
800	P., Ft. W. & C.	106⅛	300	Chi. & N.W. R	80⅜
600	O. & Miss. R	28⅜	200	do	80⅜
500	do	28⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. P	80⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	62⅛	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf	79
20	Amer. Ex	42	100	Hud. R. R	136⅛
100	West. U. Tel	34⅛	100	Ohio & M.	28⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R...s3	123⅛	300	Clev. & Tol	99
500	do	123⅜	200	do	98⅞
200	Erie R	49⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts	85⅛
300	do	49	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅜
1200	do	48⅞	100	do	82⅜
1800	do	48⅜	100	do	82⅛
400	do....b3	48⅞	100	P., F. W. & C	106¼
600	do....c	48⅜	100	Chic., R. I. & P	98⅜
100	Mil. & St. P	68⅜	100	Chi. & N. W	80⅞
200	do	68⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf	80⅜
100	do	69	100	Bos., Hart. & E	21⅛
200	do	68⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	62⅜	400	Erie R	48⅜
200	Adams Ex	47⅛	500	do....b4	48⅜
100	do	47⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	79⅜
300	Wells-Fargo Ex	27⅛	100	Ohio & M. R	28⅜
100	Mer. U. Ex	21⅛	300	M. S. & N. I	82⅜
100	West. U. Tel	34	100	Chi., R. I. & P	98⅜
300	do	33⅞	100	Chi. & N. W	80⅞
800	N. Y. Cen	123⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	80⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

A more confident speculative call has been noted for Gold to-day, which has carried the price up from 144⅞ at the opening to 145⅜ at the close. Considerable purchases were reported on *short* account, helping to strengthen the market. There was no export inquiry. The Customs drain was to the amount of $611,000. The entries of foreign specie last week were $282,745, making an aggregate of $4,956,109 since Jan. 1, against $2,021,420 same time last year. Some $17,000 in coin went out to-day by the Havana steamer. The coin interest disbursements of the Government office were $28,000. At the Gold Exchange Bank, the clearances were $41,202,000, and the resulting balances $1,225,617 in coin, and $1,802,840 in currency. A rather livelier market was reported for Foreign Exchange, which was quoted steady, on the basis of 109½@109¾, chiefly at 109⅝ for 60-day, and 109⅞@110 for 3-days' Sight Drafts. The offerings of bills were on a reduced scale, representing, for the most part, the outward movement in domestic produce.

In the line of the Public Funds the day's business was on a very moderate scale, as a whole, and the turn of prices was in favor of buyers. There was a renewed pressure to sell, most marked in the instance of the later issues of the Five-Twenties, to the prejudice of current values. There was no inquiry of moment from investment or export purchasers. The dealings were almost exclusively speculative. The market closed quite heavily. Five-Twenties of 1867 were quoted down to 106⅞@106⅞.

The Railway and Miscellaneous share dealings were of little interest outside of the operations in Erie and New-York Central, which were fairly active, the former fluctuating between 47⅞ and 50⅛, as the extremes of the day, and closing at 49⅛. The purchases of the stock were largely, if not mainly, on short account. A few unimportant failures of Street brokers were mentioned, their embarrassments growing out of last week's movements. New-York Central was less variable in price, but by no means strong. The Western stocks were a trifle weaker than at the close of Saturday; but they were not offered freely. Judge BARNARD granted an injunction to-day restraining the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad from paying any dividend, consolidating with any other road, or making any disposition of property or money, or doing any other act in its corporate capacity. The injunction was issued on the application and for the benefit of the creditors of the Milwaukee and Minnesoto, and the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroads, thus reviving an issue which had been determined in favor of the St. Paul Company last Spring by the United States Supreme Court. A receiver was designated by the State Court to-day. Express stocks were in fair investment and speculative request with slight alterations in the ruling figures. The most active of the whole was the Wells-Fargo property. A moderate call was reported for State bonds, chiefly the new Tennessee Sixes, which were a fraction cheaper. The general market closed dull but steady. The latest quotations compare as follows with the final prices of Saturday:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅛	106⅞
American Gold Coin	142⅞	145⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅛	62⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	92⅛	92⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	72	71⅞
New-York Central	123⅞	124
Erie Railway	48⅛	49⅛
Reading Railway	89⅞	90⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅛	98⅜
Northwest Common	80⅛	80⅜
Northwest Preferred	80⅛	80⅜
Michigan Southern	83	82⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	106⅛	106⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85⅛	85
Pacific Mail Company	100	100⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79	79⅛
St. Paul Common	69⅛	69⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	113	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	107⅜
6 ℘ ct. c., 500 & 1000, '81	113⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	106⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1863	112⅛	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	120
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	10-40 reg	103⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	108	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	95	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1876	95	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	95
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883	95
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	64
Kentucky 6s	95	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	63
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅛	Virginia 6s., ex c	52⅛
Ill. reg., 1860	99⅛	Virginia 6s., n. b.	52
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	Georgia 7s. new bonds.	90
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	72
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	71
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅛	Missouri 6s	92⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	California 7s	132
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois war loan	99⅛	Rhode Island 6s	99
Indiana 5 ℘ c. war loan	96		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Metropolitan	137⅛
Merchants'	122	Nassau	107
Mechanics'	129	Shoe and Leather	121
Union	121	Corn Exchange	127
North River	108	Continental	101
Tradesmen's	140	Marine	150
State of New-York	116	Commonwealth	115
Commerce	121⅛	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100⅛
Ocean	108	Central National	107⅛
Chatham	145	First National	210
Bank of N. America	108	Tenth National	100
Hanover	111	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	106	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72⅛
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	104
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	97⅛	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	100	Gal. & Chi. Ex	101
Harlem 1st M	102⅛	Chi & R. I. 1st M	100
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	115	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94⅛
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	116	Morris & Essex 2d M	89⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M	111⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	102
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c	100⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	104
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	94⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M	77
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M	101
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	80	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	95⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95⅛	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	95⅛
Han. & St. Jo. conv	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	90
Lack. & West'n. bds	94⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	100
Del. L. & W. 1st M	99⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	87
Tol. & W. 1st M	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	89⅜
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Tol. & W. 2d Mort	83⅛		

Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory bank exhibit, as published in the TIMES of Monday, a good supply of Money was available to borrowers on call at 3@5, generally at 4 ℘ cent. The Stock Exchange firms were in less need of aid. Few of the dealers in Government securities were charged more than 3 ℘ cent. on advances. There was a moderate inquiry for the better grades of mercantile paper at from 6@7 ℘ cent. per annum. The United States Sub-Treasury closed the day with a cash reserve of $87,204,693, on receipts of $3,775,865 and disbursements of $2,447,865. The clearances of the City banks, last week, averaged $101,718,092, against a daily average of $80,422,325 the preceding week.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its 7 ℘ cent. construction bonds for $1,000 each, numbering from 3,001 to 4,000, inclusive, with 20 ℘ cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York, after which day interest upon said bonds will cease.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the second week in August were $18,627, against $12,749 for the same week last year, being an increase of $4,878.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Michigan and the Grand Trunk Railway of Northern Indiana have consolidated, the new Company taking the name of the Michigan Air Line Railroad.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO INVESTORS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD.

PRINCIPAL ALSO PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, as an INVESTMENT SECURITY, combining perfect safety, cheapness, and profit, are unequaled by anything offered in the market.

They pay seven per cent. interest—Feb. 1 and Aug. 1—in gold coin, *free of Government tax*. The principal also is payable in gold.

The bonds have fifty years to run, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder. A sinking-fund is provided sufficient to pay off the whole mortgage at maturity.

Each bond is for $1,000, or £200 sterling. Interest is payable in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

These bonds are fully secured, being a first lien of $5,000,000 upon 200 miles of railway, costing $10,000,000, and traversing the finest district of Illinois; also upon 20,000 ACRES OF LAND, estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons of coal. These lands, on the completion of the railroad through them, will be worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage.

For all the coal this Company can produce there is a ready market; 1,000 miles of railway and the population of 30,000 square miles of territory can be supplied with fuel from its mines, more readily and cheaply than from any other quarter.

One-half the means required for the construction and equipment of the railroad, and for the purchase of coal lands, is derived from the sale of capital stock, to which large subscriptions are made along the line of road and elsewhere.

The work of construction is proceeding with great rapidity, and the first division of fifty miles, giving an outlet to the coal, will be in full operation by 1st January next.

The estimated earnings of this line of railway, with its coal business, are threefold what will be required to pay interest on its bonds.

The trustee for the bondholders is the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York.

At 95, the present price, and with gold at 40 premium, the bonds pay an income of over 10 per cent. per annum.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Governments and other securities received in exchange. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, No. 294, 24x130	$145,000
2d-st., n. s., lot No. 512, Stuyvesant estate, 24 77-100 x100 87-100	24,000
24th-st., s. s., 86 ft. w. of 6th-av., 19x74x17x34x2x40	8,000
36th-st., n. s., 182 ft. w. of 8th-av., 48x98.9	nom.
55th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 10x100.5	27,000
60th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5	10,000
69th-st., s. s., 209 ft. w. of 8th-av., 95.11x13x38.1½x 85.3½x50	14,000
107th and 108th sts., and 3d and 4th avs., lots Nos. 333 to 359 inclusive (⅝ of ⅞)	3,000
117th-st., n. s., 336 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x100.11	1,000
124th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10	2,000
1st-av., w. s., 25.8 ft. n. of 73d-st., 127.6x100	12,500
1st-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 53d-st., 5 x100	10,800
2d-av., w. s., 24 ft. n. of 24th-st., 24x97.7 1-5	15,000
3d-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x110	2,400

Leases.

Bowery, No. 31, (basement,) 4 years, per year	$1,000
Greenwich-st., s. e. cor. Morton, 21 years per year	380
Morton-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 20.1x76.9, 21 years, per year	270
6th-st., No. 715 ft. E., (store, &c.) 5 years, per year	180
123d-st., 190 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.10, 10 years, per year	15
3d-av., No. 84, 6 years, pr. yr., (with 4 yrs privilege)	1,200
9th-av., No. 36, 15 years, per year	840
10th-av., n. w. cor. Kingsbridge road, 9 years and 8 months, per year	180

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Chestnut-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	$3,000
Devoe-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 50x100	2,500
Flatbush-Place Road, e. s., 110.6 ft. s. of Union-place, 58x200	4,000
Gerry-st., s. s. 250 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100	1,600
Halsey-st., n. s., 222.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17x100	3,850
Halsey-st., n. s., 222.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17x100	4,500
Henry-st., s. s., 107.9 ft. e. of Bowne-st., 25x125	1,800
Hicks and Remsen sts., n. w. corner, 27x100	9,000
Hopkins-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Marcy-avenue, 18.8 x100	1,825
Keap-st., n. s., 254 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 22x100	1,000
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	3,500
Wythe-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Broadway, 120x175.7	4,000
Rodney-st., n. s., 102.8 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	1,000
Sackett-st., s. s., 216 ft. w. of Van Brunt-st., 40x95	3,500
Washington-st., No. 166	9,000
South 4th-st., s. s., 153.4 ft. e. of 7th-st., 19.2x102	5,225
North 11th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-st., 25x100	987
De Kalb-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 26.9x131	2,425

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 465, store, &c., 5 years, per year	$360
Flushing-av., No. 52, store, &c., 3 years, per year	300

NEW-JERSEY.

Bloomfield.

Montgomery-st., s. s. premises of S. W. Stiles, 50x175	$685
Grove-st., e. s. J. C. Ward's premises, indefinite	380

Clinton.

Centre-st., e. s. H. Farrow's premises, 35x117	$150
Clinton-place, J. H. Williams' premises, two tracts	13,000
South Orange road, s. w. s. H. Farrow's premises, 50x125	3,000

East Orange.

Main-st., n. s., 74 ft. e. of John Peck's land, 50x261	$1,000
Pulaski-st., e. s., 213 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 41x150	675
Steuben-st., n. w. s., 430 ft. s. w. of Sussex-av. 50 x150	650
Steuben-st., n. w. s., A. P. Mitchell's property, 180 x150	1,950
Steuben-st., w. s., 213 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 41x150	500

Newark.

Court-st., near Grand-st., C. Roder's, 50x100	$3,400
Napoleon-st., e. s., 151 ft. n. of Elm-st., 25x85	1,200
Nesbitt-st., e. s., W. W. Radcliffe's prop., 54x100	1,750
Roseville-av., e. s., E. O. Moore's, 50x100	1,100
Roseville-av., e. s., F. M. Johnson's, 50x100	1,250

Bayonne.

Cottage-st., n. e. s., 210 ft. n. w. of Orient-st., 25x100	$600

Bergen.

Oak and Ocean sts., s. w. corner, 200x200	$12,000
White-st., w. s. 75 ft. s. of Central-st., 25x100	600
Jackson and Bramhall avs., s. w. corner, 100x100	1,600
Palisade-av., e. s., opposite Crawford-st., 163x226x 136x423	13,000

Harrison.

Hill-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x100	$200
Hill-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x100	180

Jersey City.

Mercer-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 20x80	$11,700
Morris-st., lot No. 10, block No. 4, map Powles Hook, 25x100	4,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 24, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	4	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	12,533	Malt, bushels	19,900
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	1,425	Pork, bbls	4
Cornmeal, bags	200	Cut Meats, pkgs	200
Wheat, bushels	6,161	Lard, pkgs	180
Corn, bushels	46,481	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	1,233	Whisky, bbls	633
Oats, bushels	4,370	Petroleum, bbls	2,184

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $8 75@$9 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 50@$9 75 for Pearls ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots, particularly for Rio, at uniform prices, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has advanced a fraction on a better demand, with sales of 2,273 bales, including 1,137 bales to spinners, 116 bales to speculators, and 1,020 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	22	22¼	22½@23
Good Ordinary, ℘ ℔	25	25¼	25½@26
Low Middling, ℘ ℔	28	28¼	28½@29
Middling, ℘ ℔	30½	30½	30½@31
Good Middling, ℘ ℔	33	33¼	34 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	1,530
Receipts preceding week	1,794
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	393,280
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	618,124
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	452
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	216,519
Exports since Sept. 1	370,350
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,552,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	53,750
Estimated stock same time in 1867	97,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally quoted off 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl., on a very moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$7 80; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 50@$8 65; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 65@$9 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 50@$9 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75@$7 80
Extra State	7 50@ 9 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70@12 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	8 50@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 05@12 75
Extra Genesee	9 60@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@14 00

Southern Flour is inactive at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 360 bbls. at $8 60@$9 60 for very poor to fair, and $9 60@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in limited request at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 750 sacks at $10@$12 25 as extremes for Extras ℘ 196 ℔s. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy at $7@$10 25 for common to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 1,025 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $6 for Fairfax, $6 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand at reduced and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,650 bushels, including new and old White Michigan at $2 35@$2 65; No. 1 Spring at $2 05, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 95@$1 98, in store and delivered; White Genesee at $2 71; Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $2 25@$2 35, and White Southern on private terms, ℘ bushel. Corn has been less freely offered and has been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 103,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 21 for unsound and damp, and $1 21@$1 23 for ordinary to choice sound new Mixed Western ℘ bushel. Rye has been inactive and depressed, ranging from $1 40@$1 75 ℘ bushel; sales, 3,850 bushels. Nothing new in Barley, Malt or Peas. Oats have been fairly active, but decidedly lower. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 75,000 bushels Old Western at 78c.@80c., chiefly at 88½c., afloat, and 76c.@76½c. in store; also, New Oats, at 72c.@75c. ℘ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Aug. 22, 1868:

Corn—J. S. Fitch, Oswego; H. H. Smith, Oswego; Aubery, Buffalo; H. Shattuck, Buffalo; A. Chubb, Buffalo; Lizzie, Oswego; John McElrone, Buffalo; Henrietta, Buffalo; Cora Bell, Buffalo; John Wall, Buffalo; R. C. Walrath, Buffalo.

Lumber—J. H. Gould, Olean; B. A. Towner, Boonville; J. W. Martin, Boonville; Jas. Hayland, Boonville; Eugene Levans, Olean; G. S. Crandall, Utica; J. L. Post, Rome; Alfred & Albert, Buffalo; Willie, Tonawanda; Geo. B. Sloan, Oswego; R. Warr, Rome; H. S. Starks, Buffalo; Winnie Bowley, Oswego; Henry & Helen, Lyons Falls; N. D. Bronson, Lyons Falls; Ella, Rome; Sam & Hod, Oswego; Mary A. Cady, Buffalo; C. C. Warner, Oswego; Merritt & Alice, Buffalo; Wm. H. Bell, Buffalo; G. Hoyt, Buffalo; L. A. Ward, Oswego; John M. Annas, Buffalo; Port Byron, Buffalo; Edward Wright, Corning; R. A. Richards, Buffalo.

Staves—Wm. O. Brown, Buffalo; Monitor, Buffalo; Carrie M. Case, Buffalo; A. Mercelius, Buffalo; Jennie Wells, Buffalo.

Oats—Anna Harman, Buffalo; Pallas, Buffalo.

Coal—J. Shaw, Buffalo; Caddie Roberts, Buffalo; John Kelley, Geneva.

Ashes—Peerless, Buffalo; J. Disney, Buffalo; J. S. Peckham, Buffalo.

Wheat, &c.—D. R. Williams, Buffalo.

Oil—Thomas Kimball, Buffalo.

Salt, &c.—Salt Springs, Salina.

Flour, &c.—Eddie, Jr., Rome.

Grindstones, &c.—Charly, Buffalo.

Stone, &c.—Nimrod, Buffalo.

The *Argus* also publishes the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in August, in the years 1867 and 1868:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	6,100	13,600	1,131,600	10,100
1868	10,800	4,200	956,700	.....
Increase.	4,700	Dec. 9,400	Dec. 174,900	Dec. 10,100

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th inst. inclusive, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	70,800	330,000	6,814,300	45,200
1868	132,200	5,078,100	9,182,700	326,500
Increase.	61,400	4,748,100	2,368,400	281,300

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 1,011,020 barrels Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of August, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.	1868. May 6.
Flour, bbls	120,500	70,800	132,200
Wheat, bushels	1,531,200	330,000	5,078,100
Corn, bushels	12,631,200	6,814,300	9,182,700
Barley, bushels	124,400	45,200	326,500
Oats, bushels	4,866,000	1,798,700	4,569,800
Rye, bushels	528,300	126,200	159,600
Malt, bushels	139,700	143,500	242,500

Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Aug. 22, 1868.

Wheat, bushels	353,139	Barley, bushels	575
Corn, bushels	2,004,696	Malt, bushels	115,300
Oats, bushels	416,110	Peas, bushels	38,142

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) continues in fair request and buoyant at 80c.@85c., for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s. New continues salable and firm at 60c.@$1 25 ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw has been in fair demand at 75c.@95c. for short and long ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been quiet at former rates, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ℘ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 31c.@50c.; English Islands at 51c.@52½c.; New-Orleans, 83c.@85c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in slack request, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45½c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $4@ $4 25; Resin at $2 75@$8 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at 82½c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 88c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 82½; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand at 15½c.@15⅞c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@21½c. for do. in bbls.; 31c.@34c. for Refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather firmer to-day, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $28 55@$28 75, for large and small lots, closing at $28 62, cash, for New Western Mess; $28 75 for old Mess; $25 25@$25 75 for Prime Mess, and $23 50@$24 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet but firm; supply light; sales equal to 160 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams: 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams ℘ ℔. Bacon in demand and firm; sales 300 boxes Short Clear on private terms. Lard has been in more request at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls. at 18c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18½c.@19c. for prime to choice steam, ℘ ℔.; also 250 tcs. prime steam, September delivery, seller's option, at 18½c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in very moderate demand at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 170 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including interior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams rule dull, at $25@$32 50 for State and Western ℘ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been inactive. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State and Jersey, fresh pails, ℘ ℔	35 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ℘ ℔	35 @50
State, firkins, ℘ ℔	40 @43
State, half-firkin tubs, ℘ ℔	42 @41
Welsh tubs, ℘ ℔	37 @40
Western Reserve, tubs, ℘ ℔	32 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℘ ℔	30 @33
Western Reserve, firkins, ℘ ℔	32 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℘ ℔	30 @33
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ℘ ℔	35 @39

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ ℔	17 @18
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℘ ℔	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ ℔	16½@17½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ ℔	15 @16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℘ ℔	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been in request at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 91 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are quiet at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 62,500 ℔s. Tallow at 12½c.@12½c.; 45,000 ℔s. Stearine at 17½c.@19½c., and 32,000 ℔s. Grease at 9½c.@12½c., ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been made since our last of 50 bbls., in bond, at 71c. ℘ gallon; market very firm, though quiet.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken—7,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 3d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow—22,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 3d. per bushel. Market a trifle firmer, but not active.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Councilmen—Special Session.

SATURDAY, Aug. 22, 1868, 11 o'clock A. M.

The Board met in their chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, No. 5 City Hall, New-York, Aug. 20, 1868.

William H. Moloney, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Councilmen:

DEAR SIR: You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen on Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., to transact such business as may be brought before the Board.

Very respectfully,

JOHN STACOM,
CHARLES FEITNER,
B. K. MURPHY,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
JOHN HART,
JAMES THOMPSON,
BERNARD KENNEY,
JOSEPH HOFFMANN,
PATRICK GIBNEY,
THOMAS F. DALY,
BERNARD GALLIGAN,
PETER CULKIN,
EDWARD BRUCKS,
MICHAEL FAY,
JOHN HAMPSON,
EDWARD WELCH,
BRYAN REILLY,
WILLIAM PIGGOTT,
JOHN MACK.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffmann, Welch, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Galligan and Feitner—19.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Feitner—

Resolved, That, in obedience to a writ of *mandamus*, issued out and under the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the following named persons be admitted to seats in the Board of Councilmen, as representatives, in this branch of the City Government, of their respective constituencies, and the Clerk of this Board is hereby directed to place their names on the roll of members, viz.:

George W. Ivans,
William Lamb,
George A. Heinrich,
John O'Brien, and
Henry C. Perley.

And further, be it

Resolved, That, in admitting the aforesaid George W. Ivans, William Lamb, George A. Heinrich, John O'Brien and Henry C. Perley to seats in this Board, this Board does hereby protest against their right of admission as claimed and enforced; and the counsel employed in behalf of this Board is hereby requested, authorized and directed to test the legality of the title of the aforesaid George W. Ivans, William Lamb, George A. Heinrich, John O'Brien, and Henry C. Perley, by *quo warranto* or otherwise, as in his judgment may be most expeditious to determine fully the right of the aforesaid George W. Ivans, William Lamb, George A. Heinrich, John O'Brien and Henry C. Perley to seats in this Board of Councilmen.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolutions.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the same was directed to be placed on file.

The President then directed the Clerk to call the names of the five above-named persons, as additional names on the roll of members of the Board.

The Clerk called such names, as follows:

Councilman Ivans,
Councilman Lamb,
Councilman Heinrich,
Councilman John O'Brien,
Councilman Perley.

Of whom the following answered to their names:

Councilman Ivans,
Councilman Lamb,
Councilman Heinrich, and
Councilman John O'Brien.

PETITION.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Petition to the East Side Association to have the contracts for regulating and grading Madison-avenue, between Forty-second and Eighty-sixth-streets, completed without delay.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Daly—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Avenue D, from Third to Fourth street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Ivans—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to replace the two lamps in front of Primary School number ten of the Thirteenth Ward, located in Cannon, near Broome-street, lately removed therefrom.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Councilman Kenny—

Resolved, That the following be and they hereby constitute the Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen for the year 1868, in lieu and stead of the Committee on Finance as heretofore named, viz.:

Councilman Culkin,
Councilman Cunningham,
Councilman Scannel.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in reply to the resolution calling for information as to resolutions and ordinances passed by the Board of Councilmen of 1867, while holding over and claiming to be the Board of Councilmen for 1868.

Which was ordered to be printed in document form.

Communications were received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment in the matter of Church-street extension.

Which were ordered on file.

Communications were received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment in the matter of "public drive."

Which were ordered on file.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Culkin called up all General Orders, reënacting resolutions, &c., purporting to have been passed by Board of Councilmen previous to July 1, 1868.

General Orders 78 to 143 were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffmann, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Galligan, Feitner—19.

Negative—Councilmen Ivans, Welch, Heinrich, John O'Brien—4.

General Orders 147 to 417, inclusive, were lost by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffmann, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Galligan, Feitner—19.

Negative—Councilmen Ivans, Welch, Heinrich, John O'Brien—4.

Councilman Culkin moved that the vote on said papers be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same were again laid over.

MOTION.

Councilman Reilly moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to the first Monday in September, prox., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mr. D. H. Harkins and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st, near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Liverpool dispatch reports very boisterous weather on the English coast, and great damage to shipping. The ship *Tara*, from Liverpool to Quebec, encountered the gale before she was clear of the Mersey and was totally wrecked. The entire crew, with the exception of the Captain, were lost. Many other wrecks and disasters are reported, and it is believed that the loss of life has been great.

Official information received in London says there is no truth in the reported discovery of a Fenian conspiracy in Switzerland to assassinate Queen VICTORIA. The report grew out of the fact that an insane Englishman tried to force his way into the Queen's apartment.

The gentlemen who were sent from the English Universities to India, to make observations on the total eclipse of the sun, which occurred on Tuesday last, report that the phenomena was visible throughout all India.

The steamship *Pereire*, from Havre Aug. 13, and Brest Aug. 15, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

A number of charitable gentlemen in Baltimore have recently organized an association for the purpose of giving surgical aid to persons suffering from diseases of the eye. A fund has been raised, and a hospital, with a dispensary, has been opened.

Major-Gen. STONEMAN, commanding the First Military District, has issued an order making new assignments of Military Commissioners and Superintendents of Registration and Election for the State of Virginia.

The next term of the Yale Law School begins on Monday, Sept. 14. Lectures will be given next term by prominent legal gentlemen of New-Haven and this city.

Burglars are operating extensively in Connecticut.

Rev. HENRY WENDT, formerly Superintendent of the Lutheran Orphans' Home at Germantown, and who about two years ago was arrested, convicted and sentenced to a term of fifteen years in the Eastern Penitentiary for having outraged a number of little girls under his care in the Home, has escaped from prison, and it is said has gone to Europe.

A telegram from Pittsfield, Mass., reports that JERRY MURRAY, of Lowell, attempted to kill his wife in a train on the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, by shooting her through the head. The ball entered near the right ear and passed out at the eye, but the wound is not fatal. In default of $10,000 bail, MURRAY was sent to jail to await trial.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention, which was called to be held in New-Haven on the 2d of September, is postponed until the 10th of that month, as the New-England Fair is to be held in that city at the time first announced for the Convention.

A number of the prominent citizens and tax-payers of Charleston, S. C., held a meeting on Friday afternoon last, to take measures to secure the preservation of law and order in that city. It was voted to unite in an address to the citizens setting forth the dangers which they fear, and advising them to prepare themselves to protect their persons and property; also, to forward an address to the President requesting him to take measures for the preservation of the peace in the State.

WM. G. MILLIKEN, of Philadelphia, and WM. WHEELOCK, of New-York, charged with shooting ANTHONY TOOHILL, an Irish miner, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Friday last, arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday evening. Threats were freely made by the miners to lynch the young men, and their lives being considered in peril, it was deemed prudent that they should go to Philadelphia until the trial should take place. They are anxious that the fullest investigation should be made into the facts of the sad occurrence.

The Republican Convention for the New-Jersey Second District, composed, of the counties of Burlington, Mercer, Monmouth and Ocean, will be held at Toms River, on Thursday, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Two Irishmen, one of whom had but one arm, quarreled about a woman and a pig, near Towsontown, Baltimore County, Md., on Saturday, and the one-armed man was shot dead.

A letter received in Washington from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Mississippi states that Judge MORRIS, a prominent citizen of that State, was met lately by some rebels and shot without a word of warning. It appears that Judge MORRIS had announced his intention of coming North to take part in the canvass in such Northern States as hold elections in October. This is supposed to be the only cause for the shooting.

The cattle disease is rapidly spreading among the dairies which supply Cincinnati with milk. Forty-four cows have died since Saturday last, and thirteen more were reported sick yesterday.

Gen. SHERIDAN has issued an order directing the immediate forcible removal of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians from the State of Kansas, to their reservation further South. The recent most atrocious murders of settlers by them, is the reason given for this summary ejectment. The Sioux have again become troublesome on the plains. They have recently attacked several trains, killing a number of men, but losing more of their own number.

THOMAS REYNOLDS, an old citizen of Junction City, Kansas, was hung by a mob on Saturday. A placard was pinned on his breast bearing the words, "Horse thieves, beware! We know you!"

A number of Sheriff's officers entered the Broadway Theatre last night, during the performance of "Foul Play," to arrest the leading actor, Mr. LARKINS, on the complaint of his professional rival Mr. LOYD. Although, as alleged, they were offered no opposition in the discharge of their duty, one or more of them used the revolver in the most reckless manner, fatally shooting a young man and seriously injuring another attaché of the theatre.

The Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood met at Mozart Hall yesterday, and was in session all day. Permanent officers were elected and the meeting adjourned till 9 A. M. to-day. The session will last several days.

The General Committee of the Boys in Blue held a meeting at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway last evening. Special Committees for various purposes were appointed, and speeches made by Dr. MOORE, JAMES M. THOMPSON and others.

A meeting for organization of the Ninth Ward Grant and Colfax Campaign Club took place last night, at No. 79 Bank-street, and was adjourned until Monday next.

The Fifteenth Ward Seymour and Blair Club held a meeting last evening at No. 30 West Thirteenth-street, which was addressed by Messrs. P. J. JOACHIMSEN, Col. SIMON LEVY and others.

At the trotting match at the Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday, for $2,000, the race was won by J. MARTIN'S r. m. *Fanny Bitts*. There were five spirited heats, the first two of which were won by a bay mare not named, the last three by *Fanny*.

A meeting of a Committee of the Firemen's Association took place last night at No. 5 Sixth-avenue, to make arrangements for an excursion of the Association on the second Monday in October, to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Springfield, Hartford and Bridgeport.

The master masons held a regular meeting at No. 51 Liberty-street yesterday. The reports presented were highly satisfactory to the members, and in view of this they agreed not to meet again till Friday.

A Frenchman, a chemist, named JOHN HOFFMAN, committed suicide yesterday in Jersey City by taking a quantity of bi-chloride of mercury, (corrosive sublimate.) He died in great agony. Domestic trouble is said to have been the cause of the fearful act.

Cotton was in more demand yesterday, and a shade firmer. Breadstuffs were generally lower and less active, the exception having been Mixed Corn, which was rather dearer, on light offerings and a moderate inquiry. Provisions were quiet; Mess Pork and prime Lard favored sellers slightly. Groceries were in rather slack request. A stronger freight market was noted, but the engagements were restricted.

Transactions at the cattle market are dull with depressed prices. Several butchers, who affirm that they purchase only the best bullocks, stated that the price of Beef was fully 1c. ℔ lb. lower yesterday, at the cattle yards, than they were one week ago. Very few animals were sold for over 15½c. ℔ lb. net weight. Sellers were obliged to parley a long time before they could sell anything for more than 15c. ℔ lb. net weight. We saw several small droves of prime, smooth bullocks offered at $120 ℔ head, or at 15c ℔ lb. net weight. Fair steers, 12c.@14c. ℔ lb. Inferior lots were sold by the head, cheap, at about 9c.@10c. ℔ lb net weight. The arrivals of Sheep are heavy, with extremely slow sales, at depressed prices. Sellers allowed, at the yards at Communipaw, that 5½c., live weight, was the extreme top of the market. A small number of choice Sheep might have been sold for 6c. ℔ lb. and a fraction over; yet most of the sales were made at 4c.@5c. ℔ lb. A great many sheep were sold at 3c. ℔ lb. and some poor ones for less than 3c. Swine are heavy, with only a fair market. Dressed Swine, such as are received, were worth 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. Although some were sold on foot, dealers stated that live Hogs are worth 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb., gross weight.

The Logic of Reconstruction.

The perversity which led the original secessionists to subordinate allegiance to the Union to a logical abstraction reappears in the Charleston *Mercury's* querulous comments on the alleged inconsistencies of reconstruction. The *Mercury* demands definitions at every stage, and proposes to conduct the affairs of Government in rigid compliance with the rules of WHATELEY. We are sorry that South Carolinian chivalry can find no better employment for its energies than in this kind of controversy. The State must work—not argue—itself out of adversity; and those of its people who are afflicted with the idea that they are a privileged class must make up their minds to meet facts resulting from their own folly. WHATELEY will be of no more use to them now than CALHOUN, and prayers addressed to Jupiter will be as effective as appeals to the logic of either. The times move too fast for the schoolmen.

Besides, when the *Mercury* insists that the Southern people cannot be treated "as native rebels and slaves by foreign conquest at the same time," and that the advocate of the Congressional policy is bound to make his choice and stick to it, we are not called to listen to anything new. It is a stale and profitless story. As a matter of logic, perhaps, Congress would have been spared some trouble, and perhaps also some inconsistencies, had it at the outset laid down a definite rule, in accordance with one or the other of the *Mercury's* hypotheses. By no possibility, however, could it have pleased its present opponents. Had it treated them, avowedly, as conquered and alien enemies, banished their leaders, and made their whole property liable for the payment of the cost of the war, it would not have exceeded a conqueror's rights. Civilized precedents might have been adduced for all this and more. We cannot imagine what the *Mercury* would have said in the presence of that contingency, for it would be known only in ante-war history. But the class for whom it speaks would doubtless have cried as lustily as they could against such oppression. They would have protested as vehemently against the logic of conquest as now they protest against the lack of logic in reconstruction.

Or had Congress chosen the other course and adhered inflexibly to the view that the Southern people should be treated as "native rebels," think you the temper which obtains expression in the columns of the *Mercury* would be satisfied? Suppose, for instance, the Government rebelled against had resolved to signalize the danger of rebellion by hanging certain of the leaders and banishing others. And suppose Congress, in the exercise of a right in such cases unchallengable, had enacted the confiscation of rebels' lands and property, and the division of both among the Union soldiers and the freedmen. Would the disciples of the *Mercury* have been better satisfied? Would they have then admired the inexorable logic which now they crave?

The truth is that reconstruction derives a large part of its justification from the fact that it is the growth of necessity rather than the working of a premeditated plan. We have always believed that a prompt and magnanimous settlement of the difficulty would have been best, and that course might have been adopted but for Mr. JOHNSON'S evident desire to keep the process of restoration in his own hands. Congress assumed control of it and has kept it. At first restoration was offered on the mild and not ungenerous terms of the Fourteenth Amendment, which the South unwisely rejected. What could Congress then do other than what it has done? By refusing the terms of the amendment, the South raised an issue which the loyal States could meet but in one way. Were the people lately in rebellion to dictate their own terms, or were the people who suppressed the rebellion to say what guarantees of future peace should be exacted? This was the question suggested by the South, acting under the malign influence of Mr. JOHNSON; and Congress was constrained to meet it in the most decisive manner. Out of this exigency, thus created, came the Reconstruction acts. It is not incumbent on us, or on anybody, to claim for them the merit of perfection. In several particulars, unquestionably, they might have been better. That they are not better is a circumstance for which the South is indebted to the Democratic representatives, whose aid enabled the ultra Radicals to carry their points.

With all their faults, however, these acts have restored seven States to the Union. The logic of the process is a matter of no moment, practically. It has served its purpose in seven States, and—may be with changes suited to the circumstances—will doubtless fulfill its purpose in the remaining three. By this test reconstruction must be judged. Unconverted rebels may assail it, bitterly as they please. They may denounce its working. They may display their arrogant anger at the organization of a political power which reduces the old slave-owning oligarchy to comparative insignificance. Still, reconstruction is doing its work. It is bringing back the Southern people to participation in the Government on a basis which for the first time renders the Southern institutions Republican in fact as well as in name. We are satisfied with this result, without caring to balance the abstract reasoning for and against it. We should as soon think of calculating the worth of reconstruction by reference to BABBAGE'S logarithms as of estimating its excellence according to the logic of WHATELEY. These amusements best befit the stagnation of Charleston.

With all their leisure the chivalry may sometimes be caught tripping. They may be students of WHATELEY, but they do not always remember his logic. For instance, they continue to represent the rebellion as an effort to achieve liberation from a Union which typifies bondage, while they profess a desire for restoration to the Union as it was, as a means of regaining liberty. They point back to their share in the rebellion as to efforts to attain liberty and independence; and with the next breath call for unconditional restoration to the Government, which, according to the logic of the rebellion, was a galling tyranny. They boast proudly of rebel prowess, and yet in their hatred of Radicalism, exalt the old Government as "honored at home and respected abroad," which Government they attempted to destroy. Paradoxes like these abound in the rebel speeches of the present campaign. The *Mercury* indulges them occasionally, as when it prints side by side protests against the abject bondage to which the despotism of reconstruction has reduced the whites, and prophecies o electoral victory by these same enslaved whites over their Republican tyrants. These may be pardonable discrepancies. At least they prove that logic is not omnipotent, even in South Carolina.

But why prolong a controversy about forms and terms which events have stripped of real significance? The practical question is, not whether Reconstruction is logical, but whether it is a fact—not whether it is the consistent application of a well-defined dogma, but whether it accomplishes the results at which its promoters aimed. By this test, and not by anything to be found in WHATELEY or CALHOUN, the work of Congress will be judged. It has its vindication in its success.

The Perils of an Insufficient Water Supply.

It would appear from the very clear and interesting description which we published yesterday of the new Croton Reservoir, which is now in process of construction in Kent Township, Putnam County, that, until the work of building the dam is finished, the people of this City are in great peril, during the dry season of the year, of the calamities which would follow an inadequate supply of water. The supply at present, although equal to sixty gallons per diem for every member of the population, has long been deemed insufficient to meet the wants of the City in such a contingency as a long-continued drought. In the excessively dry Summers of 1864 and 1865 it was found by the Croton Board that the actual daily consumption was greater by one-half than the flow of water into the various storage reservoirs along the line of the aqueduct, and the danger from a short supply is equally as great at the present time as it was three or four years ago.

Application was made to the Legislature of 1862 by the Croton Board, for authority to construct a new storage reservoir, which should be capacious enough to obviate the existing peril, but the power was not granted. Subsequent Legislatures, also, with criminal disregard of the needs of the public, withheld their consent, and it was only after the narrow escape from the catastrophe of a limited supply of water in the Summer of 1864, that the Legislature of 1865 passed the bill which authorized the construction of a new reservoir.

After the purchase of grounds—420 acres in extent—300 acres of which are to form the bottom of the new storage lake—the next step was to construct a dam by means of which the water should be diverted from the river into the reservoir. This dam, practically, was all that was necessary to secure the proper supply of water for any emergency, it being calculated to throw not less than 2,400,000,000 gallons of water into a natural basin where it can be retained until a dearth should make the use of it a necessity. But the work of building this dam seems to go on more slowly than the exigencies of the case warrant. The contract for constructing was given to Messrs. ROACH & JENKINS, of this City, who, in 1866, began operations, stipulating to finish the dam in the space of one year.

We are informed, however, that at the present time, two years after beginning the work, the dam is only about half finished, and it is said that it will not be ready until the Summer of 1869. It seems also that the original contractors have been obliged—from lack of means, it is rumored—to transfer their interest to others. From whatever cause it has proceeded, this delay has exposed the public to a risk, the calamitous effects of which cannot be over-estimated.

This Summer and that of last year have been unprecedentedly rainy in this latitude; but had these seasons been as dry as those experienced during the same period in Europe, our citizens would have felt the want of this reservoir most keenly. This construction of the dam, although the work is of a massive character, is yet quite simple in detail, and it might have been finished last year very easily.

The Croton Commissioners should see to it that a little more energy be put into the matter, and that the dam be completed before next Summer. No one can foresee how much it may then be needed.

The Gathering at the White Sulphur.

Gen. ROSECRANS is understood to be simply waiting for his instructions as Minister to Mexico. The Government, it is said, contemplates the adoption of a more positive policy in regard to the affairs of that country, and the General remains pending the cogitations of the Cabinet on that subject. Meanwhile, for reasons which he is not bound to explain, he is spending a brief period at the Virginia Springs, where Gen. LEE and a host of prominent Confederates are quietly enjoying themselves.

Making allowance for the exigencies of newspaper correspondents, we should receive without surprise a profound exposition of the import of this gathering in connection with the mission of ROSECRANS. There can be no mistake as to his official position, and that would be an excellent point to start from. Then it is reported that he favors intervention in Mexican affairs, and that would be not a bad probability to furnish a little coloring. With this fact and this probability, a small amount of ingenuity would suffice for the elaboration of a magnificent scheme for uniting North and South in an armed movement to sustain JUAREZ against the formidable insurgent leaders who threaten him, and if necessary against England, which may possibly seek satisfaction for a recent trivial insult. We might be asked, with some show of reason, to believe that ROSECRANS' interview with LEE has a near or remote connection with events of this character; events military in their immediate aspect, but political in their ultimate effect on this country. We might or might not give credence to the rumor. But at least it would not be absurd.

The same cannot be said of the report attributing to the gathering a significance relating to reconstruction. ROSECRANS is Minister to Mexico—not wandering political agent for Mr. JOHNSON, or for either of the Presidential candidates. He has other business to attend to than that of the canvass. The Confederates, soldiers and civilians, who are announced as at the White Sulphur, are for the most part anti-reconstructionists. LONGSTREET is the only friend of the Congressional plan in the list. LEE has doggedly stood aloof from the work of pacification, literally wasting the great influence he might at one time have exerted on the side of the Union cause. He has not declared himself one way or the other, and is not likely to do so at the request of ROSECRANS. All the others are ranged with the political enemy—that is, unless some miracle, wrought by ROSECRANS, has changed their views, within the last forty-eight hours. We don't imagine that his persuasive powers would bring them over to the Republicans; if they did, he would be fit for much higher diplomatic rank than that of Minister to Mexico. And we cannot believe that he is playing the part of touter for Mr. SEYMOUR. Hence our incredulity as to the White Sulphur dispatches, and our disposition to await the publication of further information before ascribing to the gathering any special importance, military or political.

The Reported Conspiracy Against the Life of Queen Victoria.

The latest intelligence from Lucerne shows that the Fenians may be acquitted on the charge that a cable dispatch of a few days ago laid against them. The original story was that the Swiss authorities had "received information"—like the typical English policeman—of a Fenian conspiracy against the life of Queen VICTORIA, who had just arrived on a visit within Swiss territory, and had arrested a member of the Fenian Brotherhood who had confessed his intention of assassinating Her Majesty. The next day we heard that the British Foreign Office had received no information whatever on the subject beyond that given in the newspapers. And now it seems that the whole story originated in the attempt of a crazy Englishman to force his way to the Queen's apartments in Lucerne. There was no conspiracy in the case, and no Irishmen, crazy or otherwise, concerned. Some unfortunate maniac, either unaware of what he was doing, or, possibly, like others before him, seized by a morbid desire to acquire notoriety at the cost of his life by the assassination of a personage of high rank, was arrested before he could obtain access to the presence of the Queen, and this seems to have been the sole foundation for the sensational reports that were originally forwarded to London.

The last few years have been so marked by the prevalence of the crime of political assassination, that it is satisfactory to find that there is no foundation for reports which implicated a widespread political organization with so utterly inexcusable an outrage as an attempt on the life of a personage whose position as a constitutional monarch, simply carrying out the decrees of the representatives of her subjects, places her beyond the range of the fiercest political animosity. Fenianism has already quite enough to answer for or to explain, in the participation of those connected with it in criminal acts which nothing can justify. But in the present instance the suspicions that seem to have found so ready acceptance in the English mind, had not a shadow of foundation. It is difficult, indeed, to imagine any one so devoid of common sense as well as of moral feeling as to fancy that the political cause of Ireland could be forwarded by such a deed as the murder of Queen VICTORIA. But it is none the less satisfactory to find that no such being does exist.

The Sale of Diseased Meat.

It seems that our English ancestors of the fourteenth century were quite as much alive to the danger of eating diseased meat as we are, and a good deal less troubled with scruples as to the proper way of dealing with butchers who exposed it for sale. The London *Lancet* tells us that in 1319 a London butcher was placed in the pillory, while two diseased carcasses, found in his shop, were burnt under his nose, and that other instances of similar punishments are on record. The *Lancet* suggests that such punishments might not be inapplicable in London in the present day, when all the care and attention of a strong force of sanitary inspectors appointed for the purpose are required in order to prevent the sale of animal food in a condition which renders it dangerous to the health of those consuming it. The remedy proposed by the *Lancet* for a danger which threatens us in this City just now is, we fear, scarcely compatible with the nature of our laws and the spirit of our institutions. But five hundred years ago, when more rough and ready ideas of justice prevailed, this sort of punishment in kind was doubtless both legal and effective in the prevention of offences. The butcher who would run the risk of a pecuniary fine if detected in the sale of diseased meat, would hesitate if the prospect of undergoing the penance prescribed under the Plantagenets were before his eyes.

As, however, a revival of the customs of those days is out of the question, we can only hope that our authorities will make the best use of the powers that are vested in them in order to secure the public from danger from the sale of diseased meat. It is stated, on authority, that the largely increased rate of mortality which has prevailed in the City during the last week is attributable to the introduction into the markets of the carcasses of animals that have died or been slaughtered while suffering from the new cattle disease. Large numbers of diseased animals have recently arrived in or near the City, and the temptations are undoubtedly great, both for their owners to realize what they can for their carcasses, and for butchers to purchase meat at a low price. But we scarcely need professional authority to assure us that the flesh of animals dying from a virulent inflammatory disease is totally unfit for human consumption, and even dangerous, if partaken of, to human life, and we can only repeat the hope that no precaution will be omitted to insure the proper condition of all meat exposed for sale in our markets. Our sanitary regulations, if properly carried into effect, are stringent enough to secure safety, and we hope that there will be no occasion for an aggrieved public even to wish for the revival of the summary and characteristic measures of the fourteenth century in such matters.

MINOR TOPICS.

Where are all the recruits the Democrats were to get from the Republican Party? We see no sign of their receiving the reinforcements they expected. On the contrary, we see in all parts of the country hundreds of prominent Republicans, who for a time were considered wavering, declaring in favor of GRANT, and proclaiming the necessity of his election for the pacification of the country. The Democrats confess they can't win without very heavy recruiting; but we don't see the shadow of it.

Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, delivered an exceedingly able speech last week, which we published two days ago. His exposition of the state of the finances and of the political situation, and his arguments for GRANT, were luminous and powerful. But he made a small error, which ought to be corrected, in the account he gave of the late Presidential Tammany Convention in this City. Said he: "They introduced the rebel yell into the Convention. *The rebel uniform, worn upon a military band*, was paraded for days at the Fifth-avenue Hotel." Senator SHERMAN ought to remember that it does not by any means follow, because the rebel regiments of JEFF. DAVIS wore a gray uniform, that all the militia regiments in this City who wear gray uniforms are Jeff. Davis rebels. Did he ever hear of the Seventh Regiment, not to speak of others?

The Catholic papers which speak of the sectarianism of the Republican Party, seem to forget that two of the most important diplomatic appointments recently confirmed by the Republican Senate were Roman Catholics. We refer to Gen. ROSECRANS, as Minister to Mexico, and Gen. MCMAHON, as Minister to Paraguay. Both are excellent appointments.

The boss masons claim that the eight-hour strike is now virtually at an end. At their meeting yesterday, it appeared that all the bricklayers required could be obtained on easier terms than ever, and it was announced that if any employer wanted men the Executive Committee was prepared to furnish them. The strike has lasted over two months, and has deranged, to a considerable extent, the building operations of the Summer. But it has also brought here, from other localities, hundreds of workmen who were willing to work on terms different from those demanded by the strikers. Now, as the old hands claim that they can find work at eight hours a day, and as the bosses claim that they can find hands who will work ten hours, we advise one party to cease interfering with the other, and urge all parties to set to work as hard as they can, and make up for lost time.

We see it telegraphed from Washington that, in the limits of his Department and its appointments, Secretary MCCULLOCH will henceforth give a "more active support" to SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Some papers have lately been classifying Mr. MCCULLOCH among the supporters of the Democratic ticket, but we believe they are misinformed; and we imagine it is also a mistake to say he will attempt to help SEYMOUR through his Department.

We wish the Democrats would settle among themselves whether Gen. GRANT ought to be punished or rewarded for what he did in the war. Mr. HENDRICKS says he ought to be rewarded, and Mr. PENDLETON says he ought to be praised. But Brick POMEROY and the *World* say he ought to be punished, and are doing their best to stir up hatred against him. Now, which of these opinions shall a poor ignorant Democrat accept?

One of the disadvantages the Democrats labor under in their attempts to prove that GRANT is no soldier, and rendered no services to the country, is that *people know better*. His generalship, his services, his triumphs, are fresh in everybody's memory and knowledge. There are no "historic doubts" about the triumphs of Gen. GRANT. It is this that makes the work of the Democrats so hard.

We have no doubt that Gen. SHERMAN will soon put an end to this bad work of the Indians on the Plains. He has but just begun to exercise the powers conferred upon him by last Congress in reference to the location of the wild tribes, and the regulation of their affairs. But before he gets through with it, our Indian troubles will be ended.

Prof. ADLER, who died in this City yesterday, was a man of the most scholarly parts. Though known chiefly in connection with his German-English Dictionary, Grammar, Manual of Literature, and other text-books, he deserves honor for his researches in the more abstruse departments of learning. He had not only made excursions through the almost unexplored fields of Arabic and Oriental literature, but had wrought these fields with some success; and though he did not succeed in his attempts to popularize such subjects, he made valuable contributions to the little knowledge that is current about them. In the later years of his life, Dr. ADLER, as a recluse and scholar, had the experiences common in all times to men of his class, and found that learning, being its own reward, furnished but limited resources to those who were dependent upon it.

The Democrats of the North and the Democrats of the South, are, at this time, "wide as the poles asunder" in their treatment of the negro question. The Northern Democratic leaders, like HENDRICKS, PENDLETON and VALLANDIGHAM, speak with disgust of the stupid and brutal negro voters of the South, and demand violently that the ballot be taken from such a savage race. On the other hand, the Democratic leaders in the South are flattering and barbecueing the negroes, giving them all sorts of fine promises, and pledging themselves never to deprive them of the right to vote. Why this extreme difference upon an issue which, we are told in the North, is the momentous issue of the campaign? Who is to be cheated—Northern whites or Southern blacks?

The political campaigning in the South is very active. The Democrats are working with energy, and are struggling particularly hard to get the black vote. We hear of negro mass meetings, barbecues, processions, balls and camp meetings being gotten up in the Democratic interest. The greatest politicians are not too proud to preside at these barbecues, dance at these balls, and lead the exercises at these conventicles. The darkeys are having a fine time; but still we guess most of them know too much to vote for SEYMOUR.

If anybody wants to get at the real issue of the pending contest and coming Presidential election, let him look back to the record of that Democratic meeting at Albany in January, 1861, as reported in the address to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention the other day. At that meeting Gov. SEYMOUR, after praising the valor and sagacity of the men of the South, said: "The question is simply this—shall we have compromise after war, or compromise without war?" Well, we certainly did not have it without war, and the logical conclusion of that is, that now Gov. SEYMOUR and his friends are laboring for the "compromise after war" which shall gain for the defeated Southern leaders the power which they risked and lost. That is the whole of it.

The *World* of yesterday, queerly but perhaps truly said: "There is as much conviction of a Democratic victory in November, as there was conviction of rain in the time of Noah and the Ark." We believe it was the conviction of people in the time of Noah and the Ark that there *was not* going to be any rain of any consequence. The *World* is as badly posted in the scriptures as the Chicago *Tribune*.

Those who are fond of lavishing their praises on the salutary effects of English malt liquors, will be astonished at an exposition made in the London *Scientific Review* of the injurious compounds detected in the various English porters, ales, and beers submitted to investigation. It found such ingredients as cream of tartar, alum, green vitriol, small quantities of copper, sometimes lead, picric acid, cocculus indicus, grains of paradise, coloring matter of various descriptions, quassia wood, and other cheaper and more hurtful bitters, together with the harmless, but still needless compounds, liquorice, molasses, coriander, capsicum, carraway seeds, ginger, salt, malted horsebeans, &c. We believe that purer and more wholesome malt liquors are made in this country than are imported from England. The Bavarian beer, commonly known as *lager*, is, when properly made, the best beer in existence for ordinary use.

It is very probable that Mr. ROCHEFORT has been defeated in his "argument against the master of twenty legions," and that his going to Brussels was only a "flank movement," such as NAPOLEON I. used to employ, by way of slurring over a defeat. The editor of *La Lanterne* confesses he acted like an imbecile, when he came "to the fists" with the enemy. He should now remember the proverb, "it is not allowable to blunder twice in war;" and beware of another slip. While admiring his courage, we still think no man who is not on all sides proof against retaliation and somewhat pachydermatous should enter the lists in such a rough and terrible *frondeur* fight as he invited. If his house has glass in it, he should not throw stones—even from the vantage ground of that Belgian pavement.

Death of Prof. George J. Adler.

Prof. GEORGE J. ADLER, the well-known lexicographer, died in this City yesterday. Prof. ADLER was by birth a German, but educated in this country. He graduated at the University of the City of New-York in 1844, and in 1846 was appointed Professor of the German language in the that institution, which chair he held until 1854. He was a hard-working student always, and much esteemed for his learning and his virtues. We are indebted to him for many valuable text books now in general use in our colleges, especially for his Lexicon in German and English which was published in 1848. Prof. ADLER was but 47 years old. By his death New-York has lost one of her most valued citizens and literature a faithful student and an earnest teacher.

The Accident on the New-London and New-Haven Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEW-LONDON, CONN., Monday, Aug. 24, 1868.

It will be remembered that on the 15th inst., the 2:35 P. M. special train from this City was thrown from the track on the Spile Bridge, near Stony Creek, and that several passengers were more or less injured, none, however, seriously. On investigation it appeared that a rail had been placed across the track, and was the cause of the accident. This morning a young man, a tramp and apparently idiotic, confessed that he was the perpetrator of the offence which had so nearly caused a terrible loss of life. He was arrested at Haddam, and taken to Stony Creek. He says that he has no name and no home, and assigns no motive for the deed. R. S.

The Preservation of Law and Order in Charleston.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Aug. 22.

A meeting of a number of the prominent citizens and tax-payers of the city was held at the Hibernian Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. DANIEL RAVENEL was called to the chair, and Gen. CONNER stated the objects of the meeting. He said that there was hardly a man present who did not realize the anomalous and perilous condition in which the community was living. There was not within the State a single Court organized for the trial of offenders. The municipal authority was, by its own confession, powerless. Every protection which the law formerly afforded was swept away, and yet at the same time a large portion of the population was actuated by a spirit of lawlessness, and incited by bad men to deeds of violence, in order that political capital may be manufactured to influence the Presidential election. Nothing but the forbearance and self-control of our people had thus far arrested a conflict. The evil was clearly apparent. What was the appropriate remedy was not so clear. A few gentlemen had endeavored carefully to consider the question. The wisest course that they could suggest was that a number of the responsible and influential members of the community should address their fellow-citizens, setting forth truthfully the dangers which threatened them, counseling forbearance, and yet earnestly advising them to prepare themselves to protect their persons and property; and that Hon. J. B. CAMPBELL should be requested, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, to present the address to the President of the United States, and request him to take such measures for the preservation of the public peace as in his judgment may be deemed proper.

Gen. CONNER then read the address which had been prepared, and which, on motion, was adopted and signed by all present, and ordered to be published.

Copies of the address are left at the office of the *Daily News*, *Mercury* and *Courier*. All of our fellow-citizens who are disposed to lend their aid to the preservation of law and order, are invited to sign the address.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Disastrous Storm on the English Coast—Great Damage to Shipping—Loss of the Ship Tara and all Her Crew.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 24—1:20 P. M.

Dispatches received from all points report the weather very boisterous around the coast. Many wrecks and marine disasters are reported. The loss of life has been considerable.

The ship *Tara*, Capt. MCDOWELL, which left this port for Quebec on Saturday, experienced a gale before she got out of the Mersey and was totally wrecked. The Captain was the only person saved.

The ship *Queen of Beauty*, Capt. CHAPMAN, which sailed from this port for San Francisco, returned to this port yesterday in distress. She had been dismasted and suffered other damage.

The ship *Magdala*, from Liverpool, bound for Charleston, S. C., is ashore near Leasowe dismasted. She may possibly get off.

The Fenian Plot to Assassinate Queen Victoria Exploded.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.

Official dispatches have been received at the Foreign Office from Lucerne, Switzerland, giving the particulars of the story about the "attempted assassination of Queen VICTORIA by a Fenian." There is no truth in the report as before published. An insane Englishman, by the name of WOOD, was trying seen to enter the Queen's apartments, and was promptly taken care of.

The International Yacht Race—Four of the Best English Yachts against the Sappho.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.

Great interest is taken here in the race which is to come off to-morrow between the American yacht *Sappho* and the English yachts. The event is considered almost equal in importance to the famous international regatta of 1851. Four of the best and fastest yachts in the English squadron have been selected to compete with the *Sappho*.

The *Telegraph* this morning, commenting on the conditions of the trial, regrets the restrictions which have been imposed in regard to sails, &c., and thinks that in an international match of this character both sides should be left entirely free to sail their boats in their own way, so that the respective methods of the British and American yachtsmen may be thoroughly tested.

Prize Fight for the English Championship.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.

A prize fight for the championship has been arranged between HARRY ALLEN and JOE GOSS. A portion of the stakes has already been deposited, and the last installment will be put up this week.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Late Speech at Troyes—The Last Government Loan.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 24.

The *Constitutionnel*, in its issue of to-day, says that since the pacific speech of the Emperor at Troyes, the European situation is more settled, and confidence in the permanence of peace is everywhere gaining ground. The *Constitutionnel* advises capitalists to reassure themselves and urges them to act on the guarantee of security thus given by the Government.

M. MAGNE, Minister of Finance, has made a report to the Emperor on the success of the last loan proposed by the Government. He says every good citizen should rejoice to see in this measure the most effectual means of maintaining peace and making it the source of prosperity to the Empire.

GERMANY.

Accident to Count Von Bismarck.

BERLIN, Monday, Aug. 24.

Count VON BISMARCK, while riding out near his Castle in Pomerania, yesterday, was thrown from his horse and received some bruises. It is reported that his injuries, though painful, are not of a serious character.

SPAIN.

Death of One of the Spanish Exiles—Government Reforms Proposed.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.

News has been received here of the death of Gen. DULCE, one of the Spanish officers recently sent into exile, on the Canaries.

Dispatches from Madrid say the Prime Minister, GONZALES BRAVO, contemplates a series of administrative reforms, to relieve the discontent of the country. It is rumored that the reduction of the standing army, the substitution of enlistments for conscriptions, and the abolition of the octroi, are among the measures proposed.

INDIA.

The Total Eclipse of the Sun—The Phenomenon Witnessed in India.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24.

Dispatches were received here yesterday from the gentlemen who were sent from the English Universities to make scientific observations on the total eclipse of the sun, which occurred on Tuesday last. These dispatches are dated at Calcutta, and are satisfactory in the highest degree. The sky was cloudless, and the phenomenon plainly visible throughout all India, except at Bombay, where a drizzling rain storm prevailed.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch of Russia to Visit America.

MARSEILLES, Monday, Aug. 24.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS ALEXANDROVITCH, of Russia, who has recently been on a visiting tour in the countries about the Mediterranean, sailed from Algeria on Saturday last for the United States.

ITALY.

The Tobacco Manufacturers' Treaty Ratified by the Italian Senate.

FLORENCE, Monday, Aug. 24.

The Italian Senate has ratified the convention made with the tobacco manufacturers, and adjourned.

The Gas Works Explosion at Southbridge, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, Aug. 24.

The explosion of the Southbridge Gas Works on Saturday evening last was caused by the careless use of a lantern in the hands of MARTIN WHITE, who had charge of the Works. Mr. WHITE was hurled a distance of forty feet, and was the only person instantly killed. Two of the injured men, named JAMES BROGAN and JOHN BROWN, have since died. The Southbridge Gas Works were newly erected.

The Chinese Ambassadors' Reception at Cambridge.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Aug. 24.

The City of Cambridge is extending its hospitalities to the Chinese Embassy to-day. The programme includes a military and civic procession, a collation at the City Hall, and visits to Mount Auburn, the Observatory, Colleges and other places of interest. The Celestials manifested much interest

last evening in listening to the great organ in Music Hall, a concert having been given there in their honor.

The Municipal Government of Chelsea has invited the Chinese Embassy to partake of the hospitalities of that city on Saturday next.

THE INDIANS.

The Troubles in Kansas—Gen. Sheridan Directs the Forcible Removal of the Tribes from the State.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Aug. 24.

The following order has been issued by Gen. SHERIDAN:

FORT HARKER, Aug. 24, 1868.

In consequence of recent ope. acts of hostility on the part of the Cheyenne and Arraphoe Indians, embracing the murder of twenty unarmed citizens of the State of Kansas, and the wounding of many more, and outrages on women and children too atrocious for mention in detail, the Major-General commanding, under authority of the Lieutenant-General commanding this military division, directs the forcible removal of the Indians to their reservations south of the State of Kansas, and that they be compelled to deliver up the perpetrators of the guilty acts. All persons are forbidden to have intercourse with, or give aid or assistance to, these Indians until due notice is hereafter given that the requirements of this order have been carried out.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Aug. 24.

Gen. SHERIDAN's order meets with an enthusiastic indorsement by the people of Kansas. On Saturday Gov. CRAWFORD telegraphed to the President requesting that action be taken to carry the order into effect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Aug. 24.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN was received at the War Department to-day dated Omaha 21st inst., stating that he had received further information from Gen. SHERIDAN, who reported from Fort Harker that he was in hot pursuit of the Indians who had committed the murders at Solomons and Saline. Gen. SHERMAN says that he has now ordered Gen. SHERIDAN to drive the savages south of the Kansas line, and in pursuing to kill if necessary. Gen. SHERMAN says: "This amounts to war, but I hope only on a small scale." He further says: "The Sioux at the North remain quiet. If the President does not approve my action notify me promptly; but I deem further forbearance with the Indians impossible."

This dispatch was communicated to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Gen. MIX, Acting Commissioner, submitted a report to the Secretary of the Interior, which has been sent to the War Department. He reports that he has received no official information in reference to the alleged massacre. He says "the innocent should not suffer for the guilty;" but that Gen. SHERIDAN has the right to carry out to the letter his order so far as the guilty Indians are concerned, and adds: "Those engaged in the murders should be punished, and be taught a lesson immediately."

At a late hour this afternoon a dispatch was received from Superintendent MURPHY to the Indian Bureau, in which he says he has received unofficial information that a Mr. WHITE and several others had been killed by a party of Northern Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. He will communicate the official facts as soon as received.

In view of all the facts, the President again informed Secretary SCHOFIELD that he approved the rigid course pursued by Gen. SHERMAN.

More Murders by the Sioux—Three Men Killed and Others Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 24.

Dispatches from South Pass City, dated the 22d inst., say: On the 11th inst. a train was attacked 80 miles east of this city by Sioux Indians, and a man named DAVID HAYS was killed and the wagons and stock captured. On the 20th inst. Major BALDWIN and five men were attacked by twenty Sioux Indians 65 miles east of here, and two whites were seriously wounded and three Indians killed. On the day following three men were attacked at the same place where BALDWIN was attacked, and three Indians were killed. One of the white men escaped, but the other two were doubtless killed, as they were closely pressed by the Indians.

Twenty-one car-loads of Mormons left Omaha for Utah on Saturday.

Advices from Leesburg, New-Mexico, mention Indian depredations in that region; also between Forts Selden and McRea.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Nova Scotia Anti-Union Movement—Opinions of Sir Roundell Palmer and Vernon Harcourt.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 24.

Parliamentary papers have been brought before the House, which embrace brief reports of the delegates, all the papers prepared in England and the legal opinions of Sir ROUNDELL PALMER and VERNON HARCOURT. The latter differs widely from Mr. WILKINS' constitutional arguments. The delegates submitted six questions. The answers are in substance as follows: First—There is no limit to the powers of Imperial legislation over a colony like Nova Scotia. Second—The authority of the Imperial Legislature, being absolute, cannot in any legal sense be dependent on the consent of the colony. Third—The preamble of the Union act is important as evidence that the Imperial Legislature did not intend to exercise extreme powers, but acted on the supposed consent of the colony. If the fact of such consent be disproved, that may afford a valid argument for repeal, but cannot affect the legal validity of the statute. The fourth question is embraced in the fifth, and the same answer applies. The fifth resolution of the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1866, authorized the delegates to negotiate the union of all the Provinces, but gave no right to arrange a scheme leaving out Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island. This defect would be cured by the subsequent ratification of the delegates' acts by the Legislature. Sixth—The Imperial acts by the Legislature did not assume to extinguish the Constitution of Nova Scotia, or impose a new form of Government without consent. To do so would be an extreme exercise of power.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Disease Spreading Among the Dairies in the Vicinity of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 24.

The cattle plague continues to spread among the dairies which supply Cincinnati with milk. Forty-four cows have died since Saturday, and thirteen others were reported in a dying condition this morning. In Clendenin the city health officer yesterday made a *post mortem* examination of one of the victims, and noted the condition of every organ bearing marks of the contagion.

South Carolina State Bonds—The Bondholder's Protected.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Monday, Aug. 24.

The *Republican* denies the recent telegraphic report that the Legislature proposes to repudiate a class of State Bonds, and seize the assetts of the State Bank which are pledged to pay them. Only the profits of the Bank are pledged to pay the bonds, and the Bank has no profits. The bonds are secure, with or without this law. The law, if possible, strengthens them. The explanation of the matter is that the Legislature of 1865 appropriated the assetts of the Bank to foreign bondholders, depriving the billholders of their prior claim. The present bill reverses that action, and protects the billholders as creditors of the State.

An Address to the President from the Citizens of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 24.

Hon. JAMES B. CAMPBELL started for Washington to-day to present to President JOHNSON an address from the people of Charleston setting forth the dangerous condition of the city; the inability of the civil authorities to preserve the peace if riots should arise, and announcing the determination of the white people to be moderate, and avoid as far as possible all collision, and asking the President to provide for the protection of the city.

Distinguished Tourists En Route for San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 24.

A party of distinguished Eastern gentlemen, among whom are Prof. Agassiz and Senator Conkling, of New-York; Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Boston; Chief Justice Hunt, Hon. R. Franch and S. P. Franch, of Schenectady; Hon. E. T. Stannard, of Yonkers; Dr. Walcon, A. C. Cox and P. C. Rogers, of Utica, arrived here to-day *en route* for Salt Lake, the Rocky Mountains and San Francisco for pleasure, health and scientific observation. The party have been to Madison, St. Paul and other points, and will to-morrow visit Iron Mountain and the mineral region in Southeast Missouri.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Fight Between Collyer and Edwards—Collyer Defeated. The Collyer-Edwards Prize Fight—Collyer Whipped.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Aug. 24.

The fight between COLLYER and EDWARDS took place at 10 o'clock this forenoon, on Traver's Island, Coan River, Northumberland County, Va. COLLYER was whipped in the forty-seventh round. The fight lasted one hour and fourteen minutes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 24.

The fight took place on Travers' Island, Northumberland County, Va. The men made their appearance in the ring at 10:7, and after some delay in choosing a referee and ring-keeper, time was called for the first round. Neither of the men were in a proper condition to fight, both being under their proper weight, COLLYER going into the ring at 123 pounds, and EDWARDS at 121 pounds. The fight was stoutly and stubbornly contested on both sides. The betting was about even, the friends of each man urging his claims most vociferously.

The fight lasted one hour and fourteen minutes. In the forty-seventh round EDWARDS struck COLLYER a terrific blow on the juguiar, which knocked him out of time, rendering him senseless for over fifteen minutes. Both men show signs of severe punishment, though EDWARDS walked to the beach unsupported, and would allow no one to assist him on board the steamer.

On the downward passage a fight sprung up between some of the roughs soon after leaving Baltimore, in which knives, pistols and bludgeons were freely used. One man, PAT MULLEN, of Baltimore, was shot through the right breast, another had a finger shot off, and a third was stabbed in the side and head. The upward trip was quiet. Five hundred persons were present at the fight. There was a steamer from Washington, and a tug from Philadelphia, with a private party of about thirty-five persons.

BARNEY AARON and DOONEY HARRIS were seconds for EDWARDS and JOHN NEWALL, and PATSEY MEALEY to COLLYER. S. D. KEHOE, referee, and T. S. D. CASE, ring-keeper.

Reception to Gen. Carl Schurz in Pittsburg—The Saengerfest.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, Aug. 24.

A torchlight procession and reception was given here in honor of Gen. CARL SCHURZ, to-night, by the German Republican and Grant and Colfax Clubs of the two cities, for which extensive arrangements were made. Gen. SCHURZ was received at the depot by the Second Ward Club, who escorted him to the hotel, and afterward to the City Hall, where he delivered a stirring address in German to an immense audience. Great enthusiasm prevailed. He was afterward serenaded at the Monongahela House, and responded in English.

Extensive preparations are being made for the Saengerfest to be held in this city, commencing Monday next. The proceedings are to be inaugurated by a torch-light procession. An address is expected from Gov. GEARY and other prominent gentlemen.

A Democratic Secret Organization in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 24.

The *Democrat* to-morrow morning will publish an *exposé* of a Democratic secret organization designed to carry this State for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The *Democrat* says several companies are already organized and armed in this city, and it has information of the existence of the organization in several counties of the State. It is connected with a similar organization in Tennessee, Kentucky and other Southern States. The article will contain a circular from headquarters in this city, instructions to Captains of Companies, and two or three forms for the transaction of the business of the organization, which is called in this State the Union Legion.

The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional District has nominated Major CHARLES B. MCAFEE, Gov. PHELPS' law partner, for Congress.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 24.

The following resolution was introduced in the House to-day:

Whereas, Numerous organizations throughout the State exist in open hostility to the peace and good order of the State, threatening violence and in many instances opposing the execution of civil laws; and,

Whereas, The leaders of the said organizations claim authority from the Governor of the State for making such demonstrations; and,

Whereas, Present civil Government is not sufficiently organized to prevent insurrectionary demonstrations, therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to issue a proclamation requiring the discontinuance of such unlawful assemblages, and require the faithful execution of the laws by the civil officers.

The resolution in the Senate to reconsider its action in regard to the seating of LESTER (Democrat) in place of BRADLEY, (colored,) was ruled out of order by the Chairman, as LESTER had been already sworn in.

Ex-Gov. BROWN approves of the action of the Senate in seating LESTER.

Base Ball Match in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 24.

A match game of base ball was played this afternoon on the Union grounds, between the Cincinnati Club, of this city, and the Unions, of Morrisania. It was the most exciting game ever played in this city. There were over 5,000 spectators present. The scores at the end of the game stood Unions 12, Cincinnati 8. The game was a tie on the eighth inning. The Cincinnati Club have challenged the Unions to play another game, which has been accepted by the Unions, and will take place to-morrow afternoon on the Union grounds.

Discovery of an Unknown Planet.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 24.

A communication appears in the Utica *Morning Herald*, from Dr. C. H. F. PETERS, of the Litchfield Observatory of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., dated Aug. 24, in which he says that a new planet of the group of the Asteroids was discovered by him on Saturday night, and its position and motion verified by him this (Monday) morning. It is in the constellation of Pisces, and had at 3 o'clock this morning 18° 38' of right ascension, and 12° 54' declination, moving slowly to the east. It is now equal to a star of about the eleventh magnitude.

Cricket Match in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

The annual cricket match between the second "Eleven's" of the New-York and Boston clubs, took place to-day on the grounds of the latter, and the Boston Eleven were victorious, the match having been decided by the first innings, there not being time to play the second out. The score stood: Boston 55, in the first, and 88 in the second; New-York, 52, in the first, and 60 in the second, with two wickets to fall. The match between the first "Eleven's" commences to-morrow.

A Boston Real Estate Broker Charged with Fraud.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

Mr. ANDREW J. MELLEN, a real estate broker, is under arrest, charged with defrauding an old gentleman by passing to him three bonds of $1,000 each, purporting to be on the Brooklyn Steamship and Emigration Company, for a lot of land.

Deadly Assault and Robbery in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, Aug. 24.

BENJAMIN GRIDLEY, sixty-five years of age, was shot in the head, severely injured and robbed of $20 by CORNELIUS MCQUIRK, near the Cochituate Water Works, at Natick, on Saturday afternoon. MCQUIRK is still at large.

Respite of a Murderer by Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 24.

ALFRED ALEXANDER, a colored man now under sentence of death for the murder of PHYLLIS PROCTOR, whose execution was fixed for to-morrow, has been respited till the 8th of September by Gov. GEARY.

Fatal Accident on the Montgomery and Erie Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, Monday, Aug. 24.

This afternoon as WILLIAM VALENTINE, a boss carpenter, was standing on the track of the Montgomery and Erie Railroad he was struck by the engine of an approaching train and thrown on the track, the wheels of which passed over him, severing his body and killing him instantly.

The Orange County Teachers' Institute commenced its session here this morning. A large number of teachers were present and many more are expected.

The California Steam Plow a Success.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The trial of the California steam plow, which took place yesterday, is pronounced a success. The machine moved along at about the usual speed of a horse, cutting the earth six inches in depth, casting the weeds on one side, and leaving the ground as if dug with a spade. There was a large attendance of farmers and others to witness the trial.

The Cattle Disease in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Aug. 24.

Gov. BURNSIDE has appointed five Commissioners on the cattle disease, viz.: Dr. E. M. SNOW, of Providence; JOS. OSBORNE, of Tiveston; Hon. E. R. POTTER, of Kingston; SAMUEL W. CHURCH, of Bristol, and STEPHEN HARRIS, of Warwick. They will meet in this city to-morrow.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Aug. 24.

A bill to pay the members of the Legislature in State bills, at such a rate as they may be worth in greenbacks, passed the Senate to-day. The bill was read once in the House.

The Republicans held a caucus here to-night and nominated Circuit Judges.

Inauguration of the Baltimore Schuetzen Festival.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Aug. 24.

The Schuetzen Festival was inaugurated to-day by a grand procession through the principal streets. Many visitors and societies are in attendance.

Baltimore Schuetzenfest.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 24.

Over ten thousand persons were present at the Schuetzenfest to-day. The music, vocal and instrumental, was very fine, and the shooting during the afternoon brisk. The day was bright and cheerful. Everything passed off most pleasantly.

A Horse Thief Hung by a Mob in Kansas.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, Monday, Aug. 24.

An old citizen of this place, named THOMAS REYNOLDS, was taken by unknown parties on Saturday night and hung to a tree. His back was placarded, "Horse thieves, beware! We know you."

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL RANDALL.

The statement telegraphed hence to-day, that the Postmaster-General will use the influence of the Post Office Department for the benefit of the Democratic Presidential ticket in the pending campaign, is denied by competent authority. Postmaster-General RANDALL has been absent from Washington for several days, and consequently the statement could not have been authorized by him.

The President is not well to-day. He still makes the White House his residence, notwithstanding his predecessors have found it necessary heretofore, at this season of the year, to spend their Summers at the Soldiers' Home. The President has not yet determined when he will start on his proposed trip, nor where he may go.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

There is reason to believe that there will be no immediate change in the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau, unless the present incumbent concludes to resign.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Commissioner is still engaged in reorganizing the various departments of the Patent Office. For some days past there has been no removal of clerks, but many changes from one room to another have been made, for the purpose of insuring quick dispatch in the transaction of business. Mr. ADAMS, the newly-appointed Examiner and Superintendent of the making of the drawings and briefs of all the new patents, has assumed the duties of his office. He is well conversant with the duties, having filled this important position some years ago. The reappointment of Mr. ADAMS by Commissioner FOOTE has given general satisfaction to the public.

THE WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

Information has been received from Alexandria, Va., that Judge THOMAS, of the Virginia Circuit Court, in the case of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company against the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company, to-day rendered a decree, turning over the road between Washington and Alexandria to the former Company, and appointing Commissioners to ascertain the liabilities, &c. This decree militates against the decree of Judge UNDERWOOD, of the United States District Court, and further complicates the litigation. In the meantime the road is run by the lessees.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The following was issued to-day from the Headquarters of the Army:

GENERAL ORDERS No. 73.—The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information of all concerned:

Mr. Alexander Dunbar, veterinary surgeon, has been employed by the War Department to give instructions to the farriers, veterinary surgeons and officers of the army, under the following joint resolutions of Congress, approved July 28, 1866:

That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to contract, on such terms as in his discretion he may think fair and reasonable, with Dr. Alexander Dunbar, for the use by the Government of the alleged discovery of the said Dunbar of a mode of treatment of the diseases of horse's feet, and for his services for one year in instructing the farriers of the army in such treatment; the amount agreed upon to be paid out of the fund already appropriated for the purchase of horses, or the general support of the army. He will be ordered to give clinical lectures upon his system, first at Washinton City, and will, in the course of the year of his engagement, be ordered to the principal military posts at which large numbers of horses and mules are kept. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Gen. GRANT.

J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

By direction of the President, Lieut.-Col. C. W. Foster, Assistant Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty at San Francisco, relieving Capt. T. J. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, of his duties at that post.

The Navy Department has received information of the death of Ensign Frederick McCormick of Maryland, who died on board of the United States ship *Ossipee*, on the coast of Central America, of fever incidental to that climate. He was buried at sea on the 25th June, the date of his death. Ensign McCormick graduated from the Naval Academy June 12, 1866.

RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS FROM ALASKA.

The Treasury Department yesterday received a remittance of $5,000 in coin, on account of Customs duties collected in Alaska. This is the first that has been received. It was deposited with the Assistant Treasurer in San Francisco.

Gov. Brownlow and Gen. Thomas.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Republican, Aug. 21.

We learn from a gentleman who has just reached this city from Knoxville that the Governor is in unusually good health, and that he is not in the least alarmed by the rebel threats of revolution. The Governor intends to do his duty, nothing more; and if law-breakers do not want to get hurt let them keep out of the way. He will see that peaceable citizens, white and black, Radical and Conservative, are protected. We cannot promise much, however, for the "good, and pious, and law-abiding" Kuklux, who go about murdering peaceable citizens.

The *Banner's* story that Gen. THOMAS had gone to Knoxville to have a conference with Gov. BROWNLOW was wholly sensational. Gen. THOMAS, of whom all the rebels big and little have a wholesome fear, passed through Knoxville last Wednesday, but did not see the Governor at all. He passed on to West Virginia, where his official duties called him, with only so much delay as was necessary in changing cars.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says that such is the forbearance of the American people that we have had peace so far at a prodigious cost. And speaking of the coming election it adds: "Let us have peace!" and let the American people maintain peace until the last legal and constitutional remedy is exhausted, and the instinctive promptings of Nature call upon them to refuse this demand of Radical usurpation and plunder.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAMSHIP PEREIRE.

The General Transatlantic Steamship Company's steamer *Pereire*, which left Havre Aug. 13, and Brest Aug. 15, arrived at this port yesterday after a remarkably rapid passage. Capt. DUCHESNE will accept our thanks for courtesies.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Revolutionary Rumors—The "Affaire Cavaignac"—New Pamphlet—The Latin Quarter—Baron Haussmann—Napoleon's Birthday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 14, 1868.

From Germany, and Switzerland, and England, there come to us reports of a revolution at Paris. And to-day the air is full of martial sounds; we hear the clanking swords and the heavy tramp of armed men; we see the streets filled with the magnificent regiments of the Guard, and the less magnificent regiments of the Garde Mobile.

But there is no cause for alarm. The Guard is marching to the Champs Elysees to a grand review; their leisure step and trim appearance show that they are on holiday business.

As for the revolution, it is all in the Latin quarter—and in the eye of our neighbors. Nevertheless, the Latin quarter is not at rest. The "affair Rochefort" has shaken it from end to end, and from top to bottom. The policemen, who have orders to deal gently with the boys, are all employed, and nothing but the paternal compression of 30,000 Chassepots, including the bayonets, would keep the boys within the limits of law and order.

THE "AFFAIRE CAVAIGNAC."

But just as the "affair Rochefort" was taking a happy turn for the worried and fatigued policemen, a new incident, the "affair Cavaignac" fell across their troubled path. A son of GODEFROY CAVAIGNAC, the Dictator of 1848, refused to accept from the hand of the son of NAPOLEON III. the premium awarded to him for standing at the head of his class at the College St. Barbe! Why should he? Did not NAPOLEON III. put in prison and treat with rigor, almost with insult, the man who had saved Paris in June from a second reign of terror? Why should CAVAIGNAC II. accept anything from the hand of NAPOLEON IV.? When the boy's name was called the audience broke into a loud cheer, and you may imagine the consternation of M DURUY, Minister of Public Instruction, and of the Prince Imperial, the first calling for the little CAVAIGNAC with a nice speech of congratulation all ready, and the other with the crown of laurels in his extended hand, and the little CAVAIGNAC II. clinging to his bench and refusing to accept the offered crown! A new god arose at once in the firmament of the Latin quarter, and HENRY ROCHEFORT is threatened with an eclipse. CAVAIGNAC II. has shown himself a chip of the old block; he has placed himself by that one act in the position of chief of a party, and hereafter, when the day of revolution comes, the "Party Cavaignac" must be counted in with the contending factions. "Your father smothered my father out in 1848; I can accept nothing from your hands!" Who knows what an amount of history may yet turn upon this first act of opposition of the youthful inheritor of one of the glorious names of the last revolution? We may certainly predict that that boy will be heard from.

But what a shame to see NAPOLEON III. sending his son, a mere child, to distribute premiums to other children which he is not capable of gaining himself! Here is a monarch who passes for a man of large views and of wide experience, bringing up his son exactly as were brought up the monarchs, his predecessors, who lost their thrones and their heads—that is to say, as a hot-house plant, and as a being superior to the rest of mankind.

But now see! What will history say when the day of misfortune arrives to this new hot-house plant, this new sprig of royalty, this latest representative of the divine right, who already dominates, instead of mixing with, boys that know more than he does? History will say that the father was not as large-minded a man as the world believed him to be, that his pretended democracy was a sham, that exile and persecution had contracted and not enlarged his ideas, and that instead of being an encyclopedist he was only a seminarist. The fact is the Church reigns in the palace; there is no use denying it.

NEW PAMPHLET.

A pamphlet of sixty-two pages was published this week, entitled, "An Epistle to the French Opposition, by an American Citizen," the most remarkable part of which is the facility with which the author writes French, considering that ten years ago he did not know a word of it. The writer attempts, in this work, to instruct Messrs. JULES FAVRE, THIERS and colleagues, their duty to their country; he glorifies the Emperor for what he has done for—Paris, and, as a *placebo*, throws in an energetic postscript in favor of liberty.

You will think that it was hardly necessary for an American citizen to burn incense so directly under the nose of NAPOLEON III., or if he did, that he should jump over the gravest faults of the Second Empire. For example, this writer, like many others, attempts to dazzle us with the brilliancy of the capital—a very easy and very palpable powder to throw in people's eyes, but he says nothing about the country. The great fault of NAPOLEON III., and the fault which will damage him most in history, is, that with the power in his hands, he does nothing for the advancement of the rural population—of that population which is neither seen in Paris nor on the four great lines of railway. He no more educates the people than he does his own son. The Church will not release its hold on the education of the people and he acquiesces in the domination of the Church. He, a liberal and educated monarch, allows himself to be drilled by the priestly influences about him into the belief that the French people are not fit for education, that the destinies of his dynasty and of France are only safe in the hands of an ignorant peasantry! The budget of France this year gives one hundred millions of dollars to the army, ten millions to the priests, and eight millions for common school education. No enlightened Frenchman can look at these figures and not blush. To talk in their presence of the grandeur of Paris is but a deplorable sarcasm. In fifty or a hundred years, when the frontiers of France shall be overrun by the superior education of surrounding nations, then history will begin to judge NAPOLEON harshly and justly.

If we had no other fact to argue from this one would suffice. Vast sums of money are spent for the benefit of Paris, and little or nothing for the country. Yet the people of Paris are opposed to the Emperor, while the people of the country are for him. The people of the country are so ignorant that they do not see it?

THE LATIN QUARTER.

To return to the Latin quarter, too much importance must not be given to the intermittent ebullitions of the young men of the schools. Students are the same in all countries—an occasional row is a healthy safety-valve. The army is in no way disaffected, and until it is there is no danger of an outbreak at Paris of any respectable dimensions. Moreover, NAPOLEON holds several cards for popular favor which he has not played yet, and which he holds in reserve for a rainy day.

BARON HAUSSMANN.

There was one thing wanting to finish the glory of M. HAUSSMANN, and he has got it. A man was caught seeking to assassinate him! What is better for the illustrious Prefect's biography, the man was so little crazy as to pass in general for a sane man. We just now perceived the Prefect pass the street in his open carriage, and saw that he had discarded his remaining circle of beard. Is the Prefect really afraid, and does he hope to escape his enemies by disguising himself? M. HAUSSMANN may be sure that however much the Parisians may have grumbled at his grand improvements and their cost, no man in Paris is more appreciated than he, and that if he were to die at this moment, no man would be so generally regretted.

NAPOLEON'S FETE DAY.

Last year, on account of the money spent by the municipality for the Exhibition, but 300,000 francs were appropriated for the celebration of the national *fête* of the 15th of August. This year 500,000 francs have been appropriated, and the good people of Paris are to have their eyes put out with the brilliancy of the fireworks of the Second Empire. MALAKOFF.

CHICAGO.

The Cattle Plague—Building in Chicago—Kidnapping Children—City Parks—Printing Country Newspapers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 21, 1868.

The cattle plague still continues to prevail to a most damaging extent in the grazing sections of the State, although it is abating. The loss up to this time will probably reach $200,000. The farmers are, of course, and justly, very indignant and the result of this season's experiment will put an end to the immigration of cattle from Texas into Illinois. If no other law will prevent it, mob law will. Our Board of Health have established a quarantine at the stock-yards, and will not permit diseased cattle to be shipped or slaughtered. In this they have the cooperation of the authorities of the yards.

BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

The daily papers are publishing a list of the more expensive buildings erected and in process of erection in this city during the present year. The aggregate foots up between 7,000 and 8,000, and the cost over $10,000,000. This estimate is probably nearly correct, although, as published from year to year, it becomes exaggerated, from the fact that many expensive buildings whose foundations are laid, but which are not completed until next year, find themselves reported in the transactions of both years. But the amount of building is wonderful, considering that business has been but moderate. I think it more the result of exorbitant rents and exorbitant charges for boarding, than from actual addition to our population, though this has been large. The "To Rents" in the daily papers are quite numerous.

KIDNAPPING.

There have, during the past few months, been many children, of from 5 to 10 years of age, missing, and their mysterious disappearance cannot be accounted for. A boy, aged 9 years, has set the Police to work on a story of having been kidnapped, taken some distance into the country, and there confined with others of different ages. He contrived to escape, and has succeeded in making a sensation, if nothing further grows out of it. As there are several camps of Gypsies in the neighborhood of the city, suspicion very naturally points to them.

PARKS.

We have a park which is creating some sensation just now. Our people have been aware that the authorities have been at work upon a piece of ground, some forty or fifty acres in extent, lying along the lake shore, in the north part of the city, for a year or two past. It was not until recently, however, that they awoke to a realizing sense of the fact that we have Central Park in miniature in our midst. And a very pleasant and attractive place it is. It has its mountains, which attain an altitude of at least thirty feet above the level of Lake Michigan; its lakes and islands, and all the other devices within the skill of the landscape "professor." In short, it is a very creditable piece of artistic nature, and a favorite place of resort, especially on Saturday afternoons, when a band is in full blast. It is named Lincoln Park, and this, with Union Park in the West Division, of about ten acres, and Dearborn Park in the South Division, of about two, are the only public grounds. The idea discussed about a year ago of having a magnificent boulevard surround the city on all sides, appears to have been abandoned. At least, we have not heard from it for some months. And land has become so valuable in the south part of the city, that it is probable the great South Park project will not again be agitated. It would cost four times as much now as it would have done two years ago.

PRINTING COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

Some four or five years ago T. M. KELLOGG commenced the business of printing the inside of country newspapers in this city. The plan seemed to take with our rural friends, until he now prints one hundred and three, located in all the States of the Northwest. So that Democratic papers, Republican papers, and all sorts of papers, go to their readers with the same matter on two of their pages. Of course they are necessarily all of a size, and the matter they contain of a neutral character. The result is a much better paper than country readers generally get, printed in better style, and a profitable business for Mr. KELLOGG, and a saving of expense to the proprietors. The plan, I believe, orignated in London.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.

The weather has been cool for several days, and on Thursday the thermometer fell so fast and so low that there were serious apprehensions of a frost. Soon after midnight the mercury went down nearly to the freezing point. A damaging frost before the 10th of September would inflict an incalculable amount of injury, and entirely change our present bright prospect—even in the face of a magnificent wheat harvest, as it would affect two great staples of the West, corn and pork.

Business is fairly active. An immense amount of currency is flowing into the country to "move the grain crop," estimated at half a million a day from this point alone. It will soon begin to come back through the country merchants, and through jobbers much of it will return to New-York.

The Internal Revenue Appointments—Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins.

From the Boston Post (Democratic.)

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 23, 1868.

The entire absence of resignation on the part of Commissioner ROLLINS is being explained by the late developments at the Treasury Department. A careful reading of the new law discloses the fact that the twenty-five Supervisors to be appointed under it will be clothed with extraordinary power which may be used very improperly for political purposes. Each Supervisor is made absolutely supreme within his own district, with power to remove assessors, collectors, gaugers, weighers and storekeepers at pleasure. Hence he has an army of subordinates dependent on his will. It will be remembered that Supervisors have to be nominated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and be confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury. ROLLINS never designed allowing these nominations to pass out of his own control and he has already named nineteen, each one of whom is known to Secretary MCCULLOCH to be a violent Radical partisan. Mr. MCCULLOCH has black-balled and positively rejected sixteen of the number, confirming only three, and these three for reasons which will hereafter be made manifest. ROLLINS stubbornly refuses to even compromise by nominating from both parties, and MCCULLOCH declares that he will never confirm his Radical nominations. Hence there is a dead lock in the appointment of Supervisors. Several distinguished Conservative gentlemen from different States having been telegraphed for by Mr. MCCULLOCH are now here in consultation with him relative to the Rollins nominations. There is reason to believe that the whole subject of revenue appointments will be suspended until after the Presidential election, unless ROLLINS materially changes his programme, or unless the President suspends him from office, as is currently reported on the streets he will do this week. It is said that in the State of Virginia alone, if ROLLINS be allowed to carry out his scheme, he can produce a change of fifteen thousand votes.

Attack on a Mexican Specie Train—The Robbers Repulsed and Their Chieftain Killed.

From the Brownsville Ranchero, Aug. 12.

From reliable parties we learned yesterday that the conducta, containing some $300,000, on its way down from Monterey, was attacked on Monday night when within three miles of Matamoras. This smacks of the "good old time" again, when people could not move out of the Heroica without being waylaid and robbed.

It appeared that the conducta had been encamped for the night previous to entering our neighboring city, and while all the wagoners and guards were asleep, a party of six bandits attacked them and knocking some of them on the head, they took possession of the treasure.

Among the guards was one man, a Custom officer, who refused to surrender, and using his arms he killed the leader of the band, a certain MIGUEL RAMIREZ, well known to our community. By this time the wagoners had regained their presence of mind, and, charging in their turn, they drove the bandits off, taking three or four prisoners, among whom is the noted individual well known on this frontier as "Caballo Blanco."

We understand that the prisoners were brought into town yesterday, and that the dead body of MIGUEL RAMIREZ was yesterday exposed to the people of Matamoras, as a warning to all who feel inclined to follow the footsteps of this once desperate and bad man.

MIGUEL RAMIREZ was the son of DON MANUEL RAMIREZ, a wealthy stock raiser in Nueces County. From his infancy upward he showed a disposition to stray from the path of morality, and when a youth he desecrated the gray hairs of his father by beating him over the head with a saddle, and in later years he was charged with an attempt to poison his parent to death, that he might enjoy his great estate of wealth. Entering upon the world with such a record, it was not strange that in a few years he stood indicted on our county records as a cold-blooded murderer. The law, which throws its protection and broad mantle over all, stood by MIGUEL in his trial before our District Court. He was not tried, because there was not evidence sufficient to convict him, but no doubt remained in the minds of our people of his guilt in the killing of CRISTOBAL ROSAS and others.

Regarding "Caballo Blanco," we have but to say that within the last ten years we have heard his *nom de plume* connected with everything that is criminal and outrageous, and we have, time and time again, denounced him as such. The only reason why he has not been placed *hors de combat* long ago, is because he had too many friends on the left bank of the Rio Grande.

TRAGEDY IN A THEATRE.

Probable Murder Behind the Scenes—One Man Seriously Wounded and a Boy Fatally Injured—Arrest of the Assailants.

The public is familiar with the rivalry between J. T. LLOYD, lessee of the New-York Theatre, and D. H. HARKINS, the well-known leading actor, as to the proprietorship of the drama of "Foul Play," and which led to the production of the piece last evening at both the New-York Theatre and the Broadway Theatre. This rivalry has culminated in what appears to have been the foulest kind of foul play—in stretching a man for weeks upon a hospital bed, and, most probably, in laying an innocent boy in an untimely grave.

It is not necessary to relate in full the precedent events. The cards of Messrs. HARKINS and LLOYD, recently published, have detailed them, and in accordance with the purposes therein announced, the play was last evening produced at both theatres. It appears, however, that yesterday LLOYD applied to Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, and obtained an order from him for the arrest of Mr. HARKINS. Armed with these documents, at 9 o'clock last evening, GEORGE HICKEY, JAMES MOORE, JAMES WARD, DENNIS LEARY and THOMAS QUINN presented themselves at the stage-door of the Broadway Theatre in Mercer-street. Old STEPHEN WALLACE, the doorkeeper, demanding their business, they knocked him down by way of reply, and passed in upon the stage. When there the men headed for the stairway leading down to the dressing-rooms under the stage. At the head of this stairway STEPHEN WILSON, the property-man, was encountered. From the accounts of the affair received from the Police, it appears that WILSON made no resistance to the progress of the men, and was not even aware of their business, when one of them, HICKEY, seized him by the throat, and pointing a pistol at his head, fired. The ball glanced, making only a scalp wound; but another shot was fired, and this time WILSON was brought down, the ball hitting him in the leg, and making a very severe wound. Meantime the noise of the shots had attracted the *attachés* of the theatre to the spot. A few steps down the stairs stood LESLIE CHAMBERLAIN, a boy of seventeen years, residing at No. 101 Seventh-avenue, and employed in the theatre as a gas-lighter. At this moment the man WARD brought his revolver into play, and fired three shots, it is said. One of these struck CHAMBERLAIN in the arm, passed through it, and entered the body, inflicting what the physicians declare must prove a fatal wound.

Mr. HARKINS was on the stage, and not in his dressing-room, when the men entered the theatre. He became aware of their purpose, and to avoid the process, stepped from the stage to the auditorium the moment before the first shot was fired, at which time also the curtain was rung down. This action, followed by the reports of the pistols, alarmed the audience, and a scene of some confusion ensued. To end this part of the narrative, it may be now added that a moment or two later Mr. JACK, one of the company, stepped to the footlights and announced that there was nothing wrong, except that a pistol had accidentally exploded, which had the effect of quieting the audience, who resumed their seats and the play went on to a conclusion.

Behind the scenes meantime events had progressed with the rapidity usual under such circumstances. The reports of the pistols had been heard by Officers FOGARTY and HENDERSON, of the Eighth Precinct, who rushed into the theatre the moment after WARD had stricken down the boy CHAMBERLAIN. By this time, too, the gang had announced themselves to be Deputy Sheriffs engaged in the service of a writ of arrest. The incredulous policemen mistook them for assassins, and with the help that was at hand took the entire party into custody and bore them captive to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where they were securely locked up by Capt. MILLS. Some time afterward, when this official visited them in their cells they desired to be let out on the plea that they were officers, and offered the Captain their parole that they would be at the Station-house in the morning. Capt. MILLS answered that he rather thought they would, and turned upon his heels.

Immediately after the arrest the wounded boy and man were removed to the New York Hospital. The boy's injuries were, after examination, at once pronounced necessarily fatal by the physicians, while WILSON's wounds were thought to be very severe, but not dangerous. The boy gave such a description of the person who fired the shot that struck him, that the Police assert that WARD is the man. Mr. WILSON minutely described HICKEY as the man who had seized him by the throat and deliberately fired upon him.

The news of this sad affair spread rapidly through the City last evening, and created intense feeling wherever it became known. The prisoners will be held to await the issue of CHAMBERLAIN's wounds.

The Louisville *Journal* says the people of the South are not a conquered people, and the Democratic Party means to look to it that they are not even regarded as a conquered people.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—The business of watchmaking has been greatly extended in this country within the last fifteen years, and it is now generally conceded that the American manufacturers, through their improved methods and machinery, are able to compete successfully with the best European makers, both as to quality and price. The watches made by the American Watch Company, of Waltham, have been so long and so favorably known, and their many improvements have been so thoroughly tested, that we cheerfully refer our readers to the Company's advertisement in another column.

The Latest and most Effectual Remedy for the cure of debility, loss of appetite, headache, torpor of the liver, &c., is PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS.
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Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

GREGORY—BUCKINGHAM.—At Canton, Ohio, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, by Rev. Ebenezer Buckingham, Rev. LEWIS GREGORY, formerly of Wilton, Conn., to LIZZIE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

MCKAY—RATCLIFF.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, by Rev. L. M. Woolcot, Mr. JOSEPH MCKAY, of Stockport, England, to Miss ALICE RATCLIFF, of Hyde, England. No cards.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

DIED.

ADLER.—Prof. GEORGE J. ADLER.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale Road and 100th-st., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BANGS.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 23, AMELIA F., wife of Francis N. Bangs, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the house at 12 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 26. The remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery by special boat from Yonkers. Carriages will be in waiting for the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

BANKS.—At Darien, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 23, CHARLOTTE LENOX, infant daughter of James L. and Isabella M. Banks, of New-York.

Funeral service at Darien on Wednesday, at 11½ o'clock.

BEEBEE.—On Friday, Aug. 21, SAMUEL J. BEEBEE, in his 83d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 71 West 4th-st.

CRAFT.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 23, HANNAH, relict of the late Augustus Craft, in the 74th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, James Pryer, No. 154 West 45th-st.

DEESON.—At Holly Grove Plantation, Lake Providence, Louisiana, on Sunday, Aug. 9, WILLIAM MORGAN DEESON, aged 54 years and 7 months.

DONALDSON.—On Monday, Aug. 24, CATHERINE ELIZABETH, relict of George Donaldson, of London, England, in the 70th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, John and Henry, are requested to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 26 h, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 Ashland-place, Perry-st.

FRITTS.—At Somerville, N. J., on Monday morning, Aug. 24, JENNIE D., daughter of Jacob A. Fritts.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the First Reformed Church on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

HOFFMIRE.—At West Point, on Sunday, Aug. 23, of disease of the heart, EDWARD HOFFMIRE, aged 38 years, son of the late Edward M. Hoffmire, of this City.

IRVING.—At Sunnyside, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday night, Aug. 22, EBENEZER IRVING, in the 93d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 12:30 P. M., at Christ Church, Tarrytown. Train for Tarrytown from 30th-st. at 11:30 A. M., returning at 2:57; and steamboat *Antelope* from Harrison-st. for Tarrytown at 8 A. M., returning at 3 P. M. Carriages in waiting.

MCCLELLAND.—At Hudson City, on Sunday, Aug. 23, in his 44th year, RICHARD D. MCCLELLAND, son of Rev. Dr. McClelland, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 25th, at 3 P. M., from Prospect-av., Hudson City, N. J.

MEAD.—At Charity Hospital Blackwell's Island, on Monday, Aug. 24, Dr. J. CALVIN MEAD, House Physician, aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MERRILL.—At Hammondsport, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 20, Mrs. FANNY M. MERRILL, relict of Albert B. Merrill, in the 53d year of her age.

Her remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

NUNNS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 24, CAROLINE L., wife of John F. Nunns.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PALMER.—At Providence, R. I., on Sunday, Aug. 23, JOHN B. PALMER, of the firm of Field, Palmer & Co., in his 50th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REQUA.—On Sunday, Aug. 23, MARY REQUA, widow of the late James Requa, Esq., of Albany.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 8 Kirkpatrick-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

ROCKWELL.—On Sunday, Aug. 23, at the residence of her brother, at Cannon Station, Conn., SARAH ANN, the widow of Eli Rockwell.

SMITH.—At Norwalk Island, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 22, DE WITT C., eldest son of Theodore and Agnes B. Smith, in his 20th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Congregational Church, South Norwalk, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

TISDALL.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 23, GERALD EUGENE, only child of Fitz-Gerald, Jr., and Henrietta Pauline Tisdall, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 153 East 45th-st., Gilford-place, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.

WEEKS.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Aug. 22, ISAAC J. WEEKS, aged 31 years, 5 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 46 Charles-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 229.]

CORONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1868.

The body of an unknown woman was found at Pier No. 29 East River, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, light hair, good teeth, full face; in the water about a week. Body removed to the Morgue for identification. Dressed as follows: Black silk waist, white muslin skirt, white stockings.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

PATRICK H. KEENAN, Coroner.
WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 230.]

CORONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1868.

The body of an unknown woman was found at Pier No. 20 East River, aged about forty years, medium built, light brown hair, good teeth, spare face, height about five feet two inches; appeared to have been in the water about twelve hours. Dressed as follows: Black silk basque, black grenadine dress, black gaiter boots. Found on the person the following articles: Leather pocketbook, with some small change.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

PATRICK H KEENAN, Coroner.
WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills.—These three medicines will cure Consumption. The Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels. The Seaweed Tonic helps to dissolve the food, throws out the gastric juice, and helps the food to digest before it sours in the stomach, and causes a good appetite.

The Pulmonic Syrup makes good rich blood. All three of these medicines are required at the same time. This is the only way to cure Consumption. A patient must begin to grow in flesh before matter will ripen in the lungs and heal them up.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2; also every SATURDAY, at his Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., from 9 to 3.

CRESYLIC SOAPS FOR THE TOILET.—(Patented.)—The beneficial effects experienced from the use of CARBOLIC and CRESYLIC ACID SOAPS have caused the undersigned to introduce them in a form suitable for the toilet. These acids are well known for their disinfecting and antiseptic properties, and as compounded in these Soaps render their use pleasant and refreshing. They are useful for all irritations of the skin, on sores or wounds, in sick rooms, surgeries, hospitals, &c. JAS. BUCHAN & CO., 190 Elizabeth-st.

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WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses. THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. FOX, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIR, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

E. D. MORGAN & CO.	S. GANDY.
J. H. SWIFT.	W. T. BLODGETT.
ISAAC N. PHELPS.	A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY.	GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE Illinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration and determine as to the propriety of this Company's aiding in the construction of a railroad from Indianapolis, Ind., to some point on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, in the State of Illinois.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of Aug. 29, instant, and will be reopened Sept. 10.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 237, 336, 189, 109, 248, 391, 225, 296, 400, 25, 466, 588, 440, 450, 382, 538, 43, and 158, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENERGETIC book-keeper and cashier, having had many years' experience in this City in the shipping and commission and dry-goods importing and jobbing business, and is familiar with sterling and other foreign exchange and gold accounts; references first class. Address W. K., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1868, ON the Bonds of the Peruvian and Chilian Conjoint Issue, (except those on which payment has been stopped, a list of which may be seen at our office,) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, Aug. 27, by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, No. 53 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000. CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 80 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.
OFFICERS:
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $51 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
E. B. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
AUG. 21, 1868.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more coupons, due Sept. 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston,
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

INTEREST COMMENCES THE 1ST OF SEPtember on money deposited on or before Sept. 1. 6 per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late CHARLES PUTNAM are requested to render same to S. PUTNAM, at No. 50 4th-av., within thirty days; also those indebted are requested to settle immediately.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868.

PILES, PILES, PILES, PILES.—THE CELebrated Spanish remedy for the piles that has cured thousands of our most prominent citizens, for sale at No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor.
I. DITCHETT.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 48, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF ON ATLANTIC CABLE BUSINESS.

On and after Sept. 1, 1868, the rates of tariff on Atlantic cable business will be as follows:

TARIFF IN GOLD TO ANY POINT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

	Ten words or less.	Each additional word.
From Boston, Mass.	$16 65	$1 66
From New-York City	16 85	1 67

The Western Union Telegraph Company have placed in all their offices in the United States a printed statement giving the reduced rates to all points in Europe, Asia and Africa.

To secure the highest possible degree of accuracy, messages should be repeated back from destination to originating station. In messages to be repeated back the words "repetition paid" must be inserted after address and paid for.

CODE MESSAGES.

CODE MESSAGES, constructed for the purpose of secrecy, of disjointed sentences or words, rendering the meaning unintelligible, will be transmitted with every possible care; but the telegraph companies, while willing to investigate by post complaints respecting errors in such messages, will not return the charges upon them, unless they be "repeated messages." Should the receiver of such a message have it repeated, the amount paid for application and reply will not be returned unless the message was originally a "repeated message" and paid for as such by the sender.

TARIFF TO PLACES BEYOND GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

On messages to places beyond Great Britain and Ireland, charge the following rates, in gold, in addition to the tariff to Great Britain and Ireland:

TABLE.

For each 10, or fraction of 10, words above 20, charge in addition, one-half of these rates.

	20 words or less.		20 words or less.
Belgium	63	Spain	$3 25
France	84	Algeria, Portugal, Turkey in Asia	4 00
Holland	94	Ionian Isles	4 25
Switzerland	$1 46	Russia in Asia	5 63
Prussia, Austria, German States	1 50	Tripoli	7 38
Channel Islands	1 67	Alexandria	12 38
Denmark	1 75	Cairo	13 38
Sweden	2 00	Suez	15 63
Norway	2 13	India	25 25
Italy, Turkey in Europe and Greece	2 25	Ceylon	26 75
Russia in Europe and Sicily	2 50	China, Post Galle	27 00

The Continental Telegraph Companies will not entertain or investigate complaints of error or delay in unrepeated messages.

NOTICE.—The public are informed that the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company will make every effort to insure correct and rapid transmission of all messages, but they will not incur or accept any liability whatever, either for the due transmission of Telegrams to or from the Cable or for their safe delivery at their destination; nor will they accept any liability arising from delay or stoppage by reason of any accident to any cable, wire or instrument. The Company will not consent to be liable under any circumstances for any sum whatever, as damages or otherwise, for loss resulting from errors, mistakes, delays or other causes in respect to any message intrusted to them beyond the return of that portion of the charge accruing to the Company out of the amount received, and then only in case the message should fail in transmission when in the hands of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

THE CELEBRATED
WALTER GRAPE.

After twenty-five years' experience with the present tender and late varieties, we know the Walter, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape-raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar raisins it indoors or on the vine; is a great grower and bearer; now contains 146 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew; it succeeds in dry as well as very wet soils; is a seedling of the Delaware, crossed with Diana, and better than either; ripens before the Hartford, therefore the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5 each in advance. Orders filled in rotation while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vineyardists. Powers' Hotel, No. 17 Park-row, New-York, is the headquarters of our general salesman, S. H. Slaught. FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
JULY 11, 1868. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY

Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.

With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondack on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.

A regular graduating course is laid out in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.

Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.

For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 22d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, Sept. 3. The buildings are new and complete in all their appointments. The Department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments; the Classical and English Departments by competent and experienced Professors and Instructors. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of the following gentlemen, patrons of the Academy in New-York: Messrs. Thomas Rutter, Chas. H. Rogers, Jno. P. Paulison, Col. Abraham Van Buren, or Col. THEODORE HYATT, Pres. Penn. Military Academy, Chester, Penn.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14 at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

MRS. McGEACHY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, St. Mark's-place, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, will open Sept. 15. Application may be made personally, or by letter, as above. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¼ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.
CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MRS. FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 48th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.
T. H. SCHRINER, A. M.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 1.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS, No. 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, No. 66 West 36th-st.; reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 66 West 36th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS RICHEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Bay Ridge, L. I., will reopen on FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK.
PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, directed by Mr. and Mrs. *ELISEE CHARLIER*, will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable school.
Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

LESPINASSE'S
FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,
170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.
French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J.
Boys thoroughly prepared for COLLEGE, or for BUSINESS. Next session begins Aug. 26. For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.
Boarding School for boys; location of unequaled beauty; terms, $375 per year; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS
will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.
The Fall Term at Cooperstown Seminary, Cooperstown, N. Y., will commence Sept. 8, and continue thirteen weeks.
For catalogue address Rev. O. PERKINS, A.M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

IDLEWILD.
HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.
French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¼ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROUGHLY prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, LITCHfield County, Conn. A family school for boys. For information call at A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York, or address as above.
Rev. A. N. LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 16.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. [illegible] YOUNG, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.
The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
Boarding pupils limited to ten.
Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.
Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.
Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 10.
Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on
MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.
One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, FOR TEN BOYS, (Business or College,) Passaic, N. J. For testimonials and reference from Messrs. Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, F. A. Conkling and others, address Rev. JOHN KERSHAW, Principal.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITErature by Prof. J. L. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal school of Paris (Teacher's school,) No. 27 Bond-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

MOTHER—HOME—CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 508 Broad'y.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY.
Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the piano, French, Latin, Italian and English, desires a reëngagement in a school or family; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,554 Post Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher in a private family; English, music and drawing; very best testimonials given. Address Miss L., care of Mr. L. C. Rice, No. 737 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR THIRTY CHILdren, from 5 to 8 years old; object—teaching, singing. Those who are well qualified, address, with full particulars, INSTITUTE, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 8th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHAMPION BISSELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG 25, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS SILBER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Augustus Silber, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1868.
au25-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—In the matter of LEWIS BENJAMIN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lewis Benjamin, formerly one of the firm of Simons, Hills & Co., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, to wit, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au18-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 55.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES FORSYTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Forsyth, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1867.
au25-law3wTu* I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22d day of July, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ADDISON F. BOND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM S. DUNHAM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT DAVIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 24, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of GEORGE F. CHESTER, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, JR., and HENRY R. LYLE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Isaac Dayton, a Referee appointed by order of this Court, made on the 12th day of August, 1868, on the petition of Samuel L. Mitchill, will sell at public auction, at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described lands, stock, interest in claim and judgment and contracts, the same being held and owned by the said petitioner as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: 1. The Lyle Farm, so called, containing upwards of one hundred and three acres, situated in the town of Alleghany, in the County of Venango and State of Pennsylvania. 2. Five undivided sixteenth parts of the White Farm, so called, containing about seventy acres, situated in Harmony Township, in said Venango County. 3. One undivided sixth part of the Guild Farm, so called, containing about one hundred and forty-five acres, situated in said Harmony Township. 4. One undivided half of a strip of seven acres on the north side of the N. F. Stowell Farm, so called, situated in said Alleghany Township. 5. A lot of land containing less than one acre, situated near the Humboldt Refinery, in the town of Cornplanter, in said Venango County, formerly belonging to Thomas Turner. 6. A lot of land, sixty feet square, with frame house thereon, situate on the east side of Washington-street, sixty-four feet north from Pine-street, in Titusville, Crawford County, Penn. 7. Eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four shares of the capital stock of the National Oil Company of New-York; par value five dollars per share. 8. Nineteen thousand two hundred and thirty-four shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Petroleum Company; par value ten dollars per share. 9. Five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Webster Petroleum Company; par value five dollars per share. 10. All the right, title and interest held by the said petitioner under and by virtue of an assignment thereof made to him by said bankrupts, in and to a certain claim, and in and to a certain action brought thereon by them and others against John S. Dickerson, Francis A. DeWint, Edgar Read and John W. Jones, upon which a judgment was recovered in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, (Dutchess County,) Dec. 10, 1866, against the said Dickerson, Read and Jones for fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars, in favor of the plaintiffs, and from which judgment an appeal is now pending. 11. A contract made between the said Samuel L. Mitchill, Jr., and George C. Carpenter, dated April 26, 1865, for the conveyance of certain lands and leasehold interests on East Hickory Creek and Cherry Run, in said Venango County; recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county, in Deed-book R. R., page 692, and assigned to said petitioner, Sept. 15, 1865. 12. Another contract, between the same parties, as the last above mentioned, and assigned at same date to the said petitioner; the said contract being for the conveyance of the Shaw Farm, so called, situated in said Cornplanter Township, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County in Deed-book R. R., page 694. Said five lots first above-described were mortgaged by said bankrupts to said petitioner by two instruments dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County Feb. 9, 1866, in Mortgage Docket No. 2, pages 388 and 393 respectively; said first-described lot was also mortgaged by said Henry R. Lyle to said petitioner by an instrument dated Feb. 2, 1865, and recorded in said Mortgage Docket No. 2, page 266; said second-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Dec. 2, 1865; said third-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Oct. 19, 1865; said sixth-described lot was mortgaged to said petitioner by said bankrupts by an instrument dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Crawford County Feb. 8, 1866, in Mortgage Book L, pages 319 and 320, and was also conveyed to said petitioner by said bankrupts by deed dated Sept. 16, 1865. All the right, title and interest of said petitioner (acquired under said instruments and otherwise) and of the said bankrupts and of their assignee in bankruptcy, will be sold, together with said mortgages and contracts. The property will be sold in separate lots as described, and for cash. Complete descriptions of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, and at the law office of George A. Chase, Esq., Titusville, Penn. Also by virtue of a certain other order of the said Court, made in the matter of the said bankrupts on the petition of Elisha W. Chester, I shall, at the same time and place, expose for sale the following described property, held and owned by the said Elisha W. Chester as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: Two judgements recovered upon the same promissory note in the Superior Court of the City of New-York by the said bankrupts; one May 29, 1865, against John Egerton and Caleb Barstow for four thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-five cents; the other, March 17, 1866, against Henry W. Barstow, Joshua L. Pope and William F. Barstow for four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents, which two judgments were assigned to said Elisha W. Chester by the said bankrupts, by assignment dated March 27, 1866. ISAAC DAYTON, Referee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PHILIP NUSSBAUM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Philip Nussbaum, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of August, 1868.
au10-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. BORDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas H. Borden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1868.
au11-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of STATES M. SACKETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by States M. Sackett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of August, 1868.
au11-law3wTu GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMOS M. SACKETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Amos M. Sackett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of August, 1868.
au11-law3wTu. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO F. ROBBINS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alonzo F. Robbins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of September, 1868, at 12 M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au18-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BONNELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Bonnell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au18-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. H. NUTTING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest to appear on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 20, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au11-law3wTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN T. HACKET, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH W. BOND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of REUBEN B. ROBINSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN SMITHSCHNITGEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBUSTIANO HERGUES, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Hergues & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH POLLAK, of the City of Brooklyn, and County of Kings, and EMANUEL J. POLLAK, of the City of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, who have been adjudged bankrupt on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 25, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Julius Jones, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868.
au25-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB LANSING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob Lansing, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868.
au25-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK LEVINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Patrick Levins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of September 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1868.
au25-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WARD E. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Ward E. Robinson: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ward E. Robinson, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court.
au11-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WARD E. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Ward E. Robinson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York this 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au11-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,747.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LYMAN H. DEWEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lyman H. Dewey, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au11-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au18-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB GUNST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3th day of July, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Jacob Gunst, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 10th day of June, A. D., 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au18-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL MOSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Samuel Moss, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au18-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,523.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIPP LIPPMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Phillipp Lippmann, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of August, A.D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au18-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,521.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK E. GAYLORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick E. Gaylord, of the town of Catskill, in the County of Greene and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Catskill this 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.
RUFUS W. WATSON, Assignee.
JAS. S. OLNEY, Attorney. au25-law3wTu

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
EUROPA.........Aug. 29 | CALEDONIA.......Sept. 19
IOWA..........Sept. 5 | BRITANNIA.......Sept. 26
COLUMBIA......Sept. 12 | HIBERNIA.......Oct. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
ETNA (via Halifax)..........TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP............SATURDAY, Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS..............SATURDAY, Sept. 5
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.............SATURDAY, Sept. 12
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage.........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAMSHIP CHINA are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,
With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO...........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA...........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
SIBERIA........Aug. 27 | TRIPOLI........Sept. 10
ALEPPO.........Sept. 3 | TARIFA.........Sept. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on
TUESDAY, Sept. 1.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 27.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE...SATURDAY, Aug. 29
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INdependent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, and MARMION on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M. for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M. North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 36 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45. Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 23d, 8 A. M.	Sunday, 23d, 5:30 P. M.
Monday, 24th, 8 A. M.	Monday, 24th, 12 M.
Tuesday, 25th, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th, 12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 26th, 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th, 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 27th, 10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 27th, 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 28th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 28th, 3 P. M.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Nyack 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITE-stone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

YONKERS FERRY—FARE 15 CENTS.—Steamboat FLORENCE, Capt. BELKNAP, will leave Yonkers daily at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., for Inwood, Carmansville, and 34th-st. Leave North Moore-st. 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR, NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Hemlock Timber" will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868, for the following specified hemlock timber and lumber, which must be delivered *on land* near the head of the West Pier at Oswego, as designated by the engineer in charge, so that it can be properly measured and inspected.
The sticks of timber must be sawed, of the best quality, straight, and of the *exact dimensions* specified, or they will not be accepted. The plank may be of the ordinary lengths.
One-eighth of the quantities named must be delivered before the 15th of October, 1868, and the balance before the 15th of May, 1869.
900 sticks sawed timber, each 12 inches square and 30 feet long; 400 sticks sawed timber, each 12 inches square and 21 feet long; 36,000 feet board measure 3 inch plank.
Blank proposals and further information can be obtained at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt.-Col. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.
The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.
The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1869.
The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.
Proposals must state, first, the sum in money asked for the removal of the wreck, the contractor receiving nothing from the proceeds of the material and cargo removed; second, the sum in money asked, the United States waiving in favor of the contractor all its interest in the proceeds of the material and cargo removed.
Proposals to be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.
The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.
No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for dredging," will be received at this office until noon of FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1868, for dredging at Ogdensburg, as specified in the last advertisement from this office, where full information and blank proposals can be obtained.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids made under this advertisement.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK,
Aug. 20, 1868.
For the information of those intending to bid for the removal of rocks in Hell Gate, it is necessary to state that the contract will not necessarily be assigned to the lowest or to any bidder. The time which the bidder proposes to consume in performing the work, as well as the character of his proposed mode of operations as to practicability, will likewise be considered in assigning the contract.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 14, 1868.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 28th inst. for supplying Ship Chandlery to the Revenue Cutters on this station, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
Schedules of the articles required, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained at the Revenue Cutter office, Custom-house.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:
SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.
A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.
A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.
Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.
I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 IRON PLANER, 6½ FEET TABLE, 28 inches between uprights; 1 iron planer, 4 feet table, 16 inches between uprights; 1 engine lathe, 1 Schenck-build lathe. In good condition and reasonable terms. Apply at No. 500 to No. 510 4th-av., near 58th-st., Root Steam Engine Company.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway; Art Gallery No. 845 Broadway.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER WILL sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26,
At 10½ o'clock,
at the rooms of the Heliographic Engraving Company, No. 135 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the entire property of the above-mentioned Company, comprising five bank-note presses, pressing presses, ruling machines, crude and polished steel plates, large and small size; cameras and lenses, complete; 25 reams of superior plate paper, assorted sizes for steel-plate printers; gas and water fixtures and all other fixtures appertaining to a first-class engraving establishment. Sale peremptory. Catalogues can be had at Auctioneer's office, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
SIXTY-FIFTH AUCTION SALE OF Scranton Coal, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, 1868.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, 50,000 tons of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, within the store,
9 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
1,843 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Landing ex steamships from Liverpool.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 101 Liberty-st.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON WEDNES-DAY, Aug. 26, at 11 o'clock, by order of assignees, a large and general assortment of household and cabinet furniture, desks, fancy goods, paintings, &c. Also second-hand furniture, bedding, &c. On view this day.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 164 5th-av., elegant household furniture. Full particulars hereafter.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.
OFFICE A. C. S., FORT MONROE, Va.,
Aug. 17, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 1, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.:
84 boxes French, uncooked, mixed vegetables, 9,200 pounds, more or less.
254 boxes American, uncooked, mixed vegetables, 35,400 pounds, more or less.
218 boxes American, cooked, mixed vegetables, 30,400 pounds, more or less.
The French vegetables are in tin cases, of 55 pounds each; the American in cases of 70 pounds each. They were selected from a large lot in excess at this Depot, and have been recently repacked in new, strong boxes—two cases in each box—and are in excellent shipping order.
Stores delivered on Government wharf free of expense. Terms cash, in Government funds.
By order Coms'y-Gen. of Sub. U. S. A.
JAMES CURRY,
2d Lieut. 5th Art., A. C. S.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M WETMORE Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-1awto15oct

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

We shall keep up through the dull season of Summer a full assortment of
RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
CORSETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
THREAD, LLAMA, AND SHETLAND SHAWLS,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
At our usual low prices, and we sell nothing but first-class goods.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION AT MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
N. B.—MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. SUITS MADE UP ON SHORT NOTICE.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL OR Hudson River Railroad on Tuesday night, (18th inst.,) a diary or journal for this year. The finder will confer a favor, and be rewarded, by sending same by express or otherwise to J. C. H., No. 175 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOST ON THURSDAY, A PINK CAMEO ring, set around with diamonds. The finder of the above by returning same to No. 37 South William-st., will be liberally rewarded.

MEETINGS.

B. B. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
The annual general meeting of this Society will be held on SUNDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 56 Orchard-st., to receive the finance report, elect officers and transact other business which may come up for action. The members are requested to attend.
Dr. S. WATERMAN, President.
S. J. CAMBURGER, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT—A SITUAtion as House-keeper; competent of managing the household duties with confidence to her employer; no objection to assist with the chamber work or the care of children; has the best city reference. No. 12 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress, or willing to assist in chamberwork; understands the care of children thoroughly; is willing to go in the country or travel; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 East 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing; wages no object in a respectable family; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 378 7th-av., between 32d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut and fit for children, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to assist in the care of grown children; City reference. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL woman, a situation in a private family as a first-class cook; understands meats, poultry and game; soups, pastry and bread; has good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 438 West 17th-st., for two days; City reference if required.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a great number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, waitresses, young girls for housework.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 207 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands waiting in all its branches; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; is a competent person; understands cooking in all its branches; best of reference; can be seen for two days at No. 5 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW lady as matron in some institution in this City or the country. Address E. A. R., No. 184 South Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a Protestant woman; or as plain cook and assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS sales lady in a millinery store; best City reference. Apply immediately at No. 8 Watts-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS cook in a first-class family; can give the best of City reference. Call, this day, at 649 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK IN a private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

A DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER, GOOD cutter and fitter, wishes to go out to private families by the week. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 199 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GER-MAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, no incumbrance, a situation in some respectable family, the man as coachman and groom; his wife could do up-stairs work, or would occupy a cottage for a gentleman or room over a stable; they have the highest recommendations; no objection to City or country. Apply or address, for three days, No. 99 3d-av., corner 13th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical man, who has thorough knowledge of green-house and graperies, and laying places, and culture of fruits and vegetables; has good City reference for character and ability. Address GARDENER, No. 201 Fulton-st., at the seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, or gardener and groom, by a single man who understands his business perfectly; can milk and be useful; seven years' excellent references; wages $25, if a permanent job. Address F. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands it in every capacity; understands the care of a horse or cow; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, or plain gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; understands his business thoroughly; the best reference given. Address M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as good gardener and florist; understands gardening in all branches; also laying out of new places; no objection to care a horse; good references. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single Protestant young man of pleasing address, who is highly recommended by last employers. Apply or direct to T. D., Messrs. Hegeman & Co., corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man; has long experience in horses and gardening; is obliging, and can show satisfactory reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A situation as coachman, in either City or country; good reference. Call or address P. C., No. 30 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; best of reference given. Call or address, for two days, T. A., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man, who has good City and country reference. Call on or address for two days, J. C., No. 49 West 18th-st., in the private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments. Address R. Z., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; fully competent in every respect; best of reference. Address J. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER by a sober, steady, middle-aged man. Address G. T., No. 224 West 11th-st., in rear house.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR THOR-OUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at the large Employment House No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR FAMILIES RETURNING TO the City and others, all respectable American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, &c., ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, excellent cooks, house-workers, &c. Situations immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—WELL RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately, at good wages such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers and houseworkers. Apply at CARPENTER'S Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS store, a young man who has some knowledge of shawls; also, an entry clerk who writes a good hand. Apply at Box No. 797 Post Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, to go to Staten Island; a Protestant preferred. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 YEARS of age as clerk in a dry goods auction store. Address, with references, Box No. 174 Post Office.

WANTED—A MAN WITHOUT INCUMbrance to take charge of a small farm; German preferred. Address R. F. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

GARDENER WANTED—A PROTESTANT young married man, one thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches, and who can bring first-rate recommendations. Address HENDERSON & FLEMING, No. 67 Nassau-st.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER wanted in a wool house. Address BROADWAY, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

MUSICAL.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

AS PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS, JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., are unrivaled. Every instrument has the "Patent Agraffe" treble, which elegance of finish, general durability and superiority of tone, justly places them in the very foremost rank. Two or three used a short time at half price.

A LARGE STOCK OF GRAND SQUARE and upright pianos at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8, Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES.—MIDDLEFIELD Fire and Building Stone Company, No. 1,263 Broadway, between, 31st and 32d sts.
Elegant decorated marble mantels, furniture tops, pedestals, &c., representing the choicest foreign marbles of every description so exactly that it is impossible to distinguish them.
Also, marble wainscoting of rich and elegant colors, columns and pilasters, tiling, &c., &c., at reasonable prices. E. DEMING, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 665 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th st

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

REOPENING.

MONDAY, AUG. 24, 1868.

FOUL PLAY.

NEW CAST OF CHARACTERS,

NEW SENSATION SCENE.

LOOK AT THE ARTISTES
ENGAGED FOR THE NEW CAST IN
FOUL PLAY.

Mrs. HARRY WATKINS,
J. B. STUDLEY,
HATTIE HAMILTON,
H. C. RYNER,
Miss LIZZIE EDWARDS,
CHARLES FOSTER,
J. HURLEY,
Miss ATKINSON,
E. CHAPMAN.
J. K. MORTIMER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
E. L. TILTON,
CLAUD HAMILTON,
F. CHIPPENDALE,
WELSH EDWARDS,
G. LINGARD,
H. CARLISLE.

Box Office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M., daily, for the sale of seats.

WALLACK'S.

THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF THE
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.
LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.
LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
AND A
GREAT CAST.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
THE QUEEN OF TRAGEDY AND
ONLY RIVAL TO RISTORI.
20 EVENINGS AND 4 MATINEE PERFORMANCES ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1868.
REPERTOIRE.
ELIZABETH..........QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MARY STUART,.......QUEEN OF SCOTS.
MARIE ANTOINETTE,..QUEEN OF FRANCE.
LADY MACBETH,......QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.
CATHARINE,.........QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
ADRIENNE...........QUEEN OF TRAGEDY.
PEG WOFFINGTON,....QUEEN OF COMEDY.
BOX BOOK OPEN MONDAY, AUG. 24, 1868.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
Sixth season will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1868. Instruction in every branch of music. Terms, $10 per quarter. N. B.—Members of the Mercantile Library Association can obtain tickets to the Conservatory in either branch of instruction, on application at the Library.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S FIRST NOVEL,
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE,
will be commenced in No. 45 of the
FIRESIDE COMPANION,
to be issued WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.

FERRERO'S
APOLLO HALL AND LECTURE-ROOM,
Broadway, corner of 28th-st.
Book open for engagements at No. 1,193 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONtaining all the modern improvements, situated one mile from Harlem Bridge, in a private park; near the Boulevard, suitable for a large family, or ladies' boarding school; one of the most beautiful and healthy locations in Westchester County. The house and grounds, covering one acre, have just been put in first-rate order, at a large expense; stables, coach and outhouses, hennery, &c., first class. Lowest price $18,000. Apply to C. H. MALLESON, No. 61 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUN-TY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

AT PRINCETON, N. J.—FOR SALE OR RENT, furnished, a first-class residence, with modern improvements, pleasant grounds, &c., &c. For particulars inquire of Box No. 40 Princeton, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 96 Broadway, N. Y.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN,
HORATIO HENRIQUES,
Would respectfully invite the attention of buyers and sellers of Real Estate, either at private or public sale, to their list of valuable property, which comprise a large number of the most desirable houses, lots, stores, &c., on the prominent avenues and streets of this City, and now for sale at their office.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE HOUSE, with stable, &c., on Bloomingdale road, running through to 9th-av., near 154th-st., (Carmansville,) with immediate possession.
For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations.
E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—BROOKLYN—THE PLEASANT dwelling, in perfect order, containing all modern conveniences; location genteel and desirable; 20 minutes' to ferry; rent low. Apply on premises, No. 104 Ryerson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

A.—TO LET FOR CLUB PURPOSES OR to private parties, the elegant furnished residence No. 21 East 15th-st., contiguous to and west of Union-square, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Oscar Coles. For permits apply to I. HERMANN, No. 394 Broome-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOM FOR TWO PER-sons at Tarrytown, can be had till October if desired; location and accommodations unsurpassed. Inquire of DIMOCK & WHITNEY, No. 17 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR, first floor, with board for two, $25 a week; and a handsomely furnished room for two, only $15, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

SINGLE AND MARRIED GENTLE-MEN will find handsomely furnished rooms and board in a New-England family; house and neighborhood first-class; references exchanged. Call at No. 217 East 19th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE—FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Choicest rooms to let, singly or in suites, with or without board, with or without private table.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 108 WEST TWELFTH-STREET, near 6th-av., nicely furnished rooms on second floor to gentlemen only, without meals; desirable neighborhood.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom and front room, on second and third floors, to let, with first-class board, at No. 56 (old No.) East 35th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either singly or in suites, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

A SUITE OF LARGE AIRY ROOMS TO let, with or without private table, at No. 18 East 17th-st.; also single rooms.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family in Brooklyn. Address W. S. W., Box No. 444 New-York Post Office.

FIFTEENTH-ST.—GOOD BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, for gentlemen or a small family. No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 206 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Private house; nicely furnished room and bedroom to let with board to gentleman and wife.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO connecting rooms, with or without board. No 158 West 34th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A room, with board, to a gentleman, at $7; No. 260 West 11th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMily, a floor of four or five rooms, in a respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $25 a month. Address No. 421½ Broadway, cigar store.

WANTED—A BUILDING, WITH OR WITHOUT power, for manufacturing purposes. Address, stating location, size and price, JOHN J. GORMAN, Nos. 48 and 50 Greene-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Twenty-fifth week of G. L. Fox's Great Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
CLOWN by the great Pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.

HUMPTY DUMPTY	FAIRY MARVELS, INTREPID LEAP, UPROARIOUS FUN, GREAT DANCING, FINE SKATING, GORGEOUS SCENERY, COMIC TRICKS.	H. D. H. D. H. D. H. D. H. D. H. D. H. D.

The Great Danseuse, Mlle. SANGALLI.
A MATCHLESS LIGHTNING ZOUAVE DRILL.
H. D. MATINEES 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
BATEMAN'S OPERA TROUPE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
UNABATED ENTHUSIASM.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SIXTH WEEK OF
BARBE BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA..........as..........BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC.........as..........BARBE BLEUE
OFFENBACH'S MASTERPIECE OF
OPERA BOUFFE,
presented every evening with the same
GREAT CAST,
SUPERB CHORUS,
EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
MAGNIFICENT SCENIC EFFECTS,
AND
JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Seats secured at Schirmer's and Niblo's Garden.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
W. A. MOORE..........Business Manager.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Dion Boucicault's Great Dramatic Romance of
FOUL PLAY,
FOUL PLAY,
FOUL PLAY,
With its splendid original cast, and gorgeous scenery and thrilling situations.
MONDAY, Aug. 31,
MRS. F. W. LANDER......as......ELIZABETH.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 25, AT 8,
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
TWO ORCHESTRAS—BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS.
THE PROGRAMME OF THE
ONE HUNDREDTH CONCERT,
so enthusiastically received, will be repeated entire.
1. March, "Schuetzen"..........Mallach
2. Overture, "Martha"..........Flotow
3. Fantasie, "Lucia"..........Donizetti
4. Waltz, "Wood-Nymphs' Wedding-Dances"..........Strauss
5. Song, "Lob der Thraenen"..........Schubert
6. Gypsy Life, op. 29..........Schumann
7. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani"..........Verdi
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
8. Overture, "Jubel"..........Weber
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
9. Grand Fantasie, "Robert le Diable"..........Meyerbeer
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
10. Chorus, "Hallelujah" (Messiah)..........Handel
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
11. March, "Central Park Garden Festival"...Hilbrecht
12. Overture, "Le Lac des Fees"..........Auber
13. Selection, "Grand Duchesse"..........Offenbach
14. Fantasie, "Visions in a Dream"..........Lumbye
15. Song, "Good-night"..........Kuecken
16. Waltz, "Wiener Kinder"..........Strauss
17. Grand March and Chorus, "Tannhaeuser"...Wagner
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
WILL POSITIVELY OPEN ON MONDAY, Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock A. M. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
Morning performances in the Lecture-room at 10½ A. M., when all the living phenomena will be exhibited, Siamese Twins, Baby Woman, Giant, Giantess, Dwarfs, Circassian Girls, &c., Automaton Leotard; and in the Saloons—Grand Aquaria, Statuary, Wax Figures, Mechanical Works of Art, Models of Cities and Buildings, and Curiosities from all parts of the world, forming the greatest attraction ever offered in any part of the universe in one collection. Afternoon performance at 2 o'clock, in Theatre.
Inaugural Address by P. T. BARNUM, Esq.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE,
IN TWO OF OFFENBACH'S PETITE OPERAS.
EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
supported by JAS. W. COLLIER, and company, in the new play, first time in New-York, entitled
LORLE.
Box office open on Thursday, Aug. 26, when places may be secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
MINSTRELSY—OPERA—FARCE—BURLESQUE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF EUGENE'S SENSATION OPERA, ILL TRUE-BAD-DORE.
The Tower Miserere Chorus—Moonlight Castle—Encored nightly by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.
DAN BRYANT as CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. Great success of the roaring side-splitting farce, THE LIVE INJIN.
BRYANT'S. BRYANT'S. BRYANT'S.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
OPENING NIGHT, WEDN'SDAY, OPENING NIGHT.
OPENING NIGHT, AUG. 26, OPENING NIGHT.
OPENING NIGHT, WEDN'SDAY, OPENING NIGHT.
OPENING NIGHT, AUG. 26, OPENING NIGHT.
LEON'S BARBER-BLU. LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
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Immense Company, Chorus and Orchestra. THE ONLY LEON. BOULOTTE. MR. EDWIN KELLY. BARBER-BLU. New Hall, Appointments, Costumes and Scenery.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S FIRST NOVEL,
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE,
will be commenced in No. 45 of the
FIRESIDE COMPANION,
to be issued WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

THE GRAND ANNUAL SWIMMING FES-TIVAL AND PICNIC of Professor GEBHARD'S Natatorium, foot of East 86th-st., will take place SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at the Union Park, foot of East 83d-st.; swimming, &c., commence at 4 P. M.; grand aquatic carnival at 8 P. M. Tickets for one gentleman and two ladies, $1; extra lady's ticket 50 cents.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S FIRST NOVEL,
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE,
will be commenced in No. 45 of the
FIRESIDE COMPANION,
to be issued WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP CHANGE.
WM. P. WARD and JOHN F. HENRY have this day retired from the firm of DEMAS BARNES & CO., by mutual consent.
The business of the firm will be continued as usual.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1868. DEMAS BARNES & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the firm of RAHE & WIGAND, was dissolved on the 3d of August by mutual consent. The undersigned, FR. WIGAND, liquidates all debts of the firm.
JOHN FR. RAHE,
FR. WIGAND.

MEDICAL.

NO MORE MEDICINE.
DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUS, NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS CURED BY DU BARRY'S
Revalenta Arabica Food.
Copies of 70,000 cures, including His Holiness the Pope, Lord Stuart de Decies, the Marchioness of Brehan, &c., sent gratis on demand. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and through MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and all grocers and chemists.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. AND Madame Dubois (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No. 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., New-York.

A SURE CURE WITH OR WITHOUT medicine, by Doctress ROSS, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Her pills are certain. Consultation free. She never fails.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause may be, with or without medicine; circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 11 4th-st. CONKLING & BAYLIS.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

An intelligent negro man said to me the other day, "Mr. SPEED, in the name of God what do you want us to do? We've been whatever you wanted we should be. Didn't we behave submissively as slaves and yield to every imposition imposed on us? When you called on us to serve as soldiers and fight for the Union, didn't we do it? And haven't we since then done our best to deserve the freedom you gave us?" That negro was right, and didn't overstate it. I know this people; they are possessed of a fair stock of intelligence. They have more than ordinary goodness of heart, and are peaceful and orderly in their instincts. And will you men who wore the blue see these oppressed beings remanded to slavery? ["No, no."] The Republicans don't want that done, but the Democracy do; and if it ever is done it must be through your sufferance. Go on, Republicans, and achieve the mission you have so gloriously begun, and which will not be fulfilled until liberty for all men is so firmly established in this land that nothing may prevail against it. God is justice. Let us look to Him first as the Most High, and next to God let our country be the most just. Fellow-citizens, I had contemplated talking to you further to-day about the finances, reconstruction, and other important questions at issue in this canvass, but I find that owing to my being unused to open-air speaking my voice is giving out. In particular, I had hoped to be able to speak to you at some length on the finances. I exhort you, however, to maintain the honor, faith and good credit of the nation; for I am as solicitous that the nation's credit be maintained as my own, and the nation's credit should be kept with as much strictness as that of individuals. Beware of this project and that, and the other project you hear men talking about to "swop off" the debt for some other they-know-not-what plan. There is no other honorable way of discharging that debt than simply paying it. Pay the nation's debt as every honest man pays individual obligations. Pay it according to its contract. Regard with suspicion this turning and twisting and dodging, so much indulged in by certain financiers of the opposition persuasion. There is but one way to discharge the nation's debt and save the nation's credit, and that is to pay the public debt, just as every honest man pays his honest debts. I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for your attention, and regret that I may not speak at greater length now.

Cheers went up from the crowd as Mr. SPEED took his seat, and, after music by the bands and glee clubs, the assemblage dispersed.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the "Boys in Blue" Clubs.

On Saturday evening last the delegates to form a Central Committee met at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street.

Capt. D. J. HOGAN called the meeting to order. Gen. D. T. BURKE was nominated for Chairman, and defeated by at least three-fourths of those present. Notwithstanding this emphatic vote, Gen. BURKE proceeded to take the chair, and obtained possession of the gavel. The majority nominated and elected Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON, who took the stand, Gen. BURKE still remaining.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, who reported the following permanent officers:

President—Maj. WILLARD BULLARD. Vice-Presidents—Col. Levin Crandall, Gen. W. Krzyzanowski, Gen. J. C. Pinckney. Secretaries—Capt. Chris. Pullman, Capt. Thos. Cummings. Treasurer—Col. Geo. F. Hopper.

The following officers were unanimously elected, and Maj. BULLARD took the chair. A Committee on Credentials was then appointed, who reported favorably on the following districts and Clubs:

First District—Maj. Barnett; Artillery—Julian K. Larke. Second District—Thomas Cummings. Third District—Maj. Aug. Ward. Fifth District—Maj. Wm. Edwards. Sixth District—Lieut. J. H. Campbell. Sixth District—Charles S. Strong. Sixth District—Private James Murray. Eighth District—Private Jas. Messer. Ninth District—Maj. Frank Williams. Tenth District—Maj. W. McIntosh. Tenth District—Capt. John Lalor. Eleventh District—Maj. Willard Bullard. Twelfth District—Capt. Wm. Eglers. Thirteenth District—Col. J. W. Marshall. Fourteenth District—Gen. J. C. Pinckney. Fifteenth District—Col. George F. Hopper. Seventeenth District—Capt. Wilson Berryman. Eighteenth District—Col. Chris. Pullman. Nineteenth District—Col. H. C. Lockwood. Twenty-first District—Maj. J. D. Terry. Loyal Veteran Club—Gen. Pleasonton. German Veteran—Gen. W. Krzyzanowski.

An Executive Committee, consisting of one member from each Club, was then appointed. This Committee subsequently met and organized by the election of Gen. W. KRZYZANOWSKI, Chairman; Paymaster M. W. BLAKE and Col. CHAS. S. STRONG, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 24, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In your issue of to-day you report our Club as belonging to the Central Committee, of which W. H. LAWRENCE claims to be President. On behalf of the Eighth Assembly District Grant and Colfax "Boys in Blue" Campaign Club, of which Private JAMES MURRAY is President, I would most respectfully and firmly state that said Club recognizes no "bogus" organization, but belongs to the regular recognized Committee of which that tried, true and faithful soldier, Major W. BULLARD, is Chairman. Please do us the justice to insert the above in full and oblige

Respectfully yours.

J. JULIUS LANGBEIN,

Secretary Eighth Assembly District Grant and Colfax "Boys in Blue" Campaign Club.

Fifteenth Ward Seymour and Blair Club.

The second regular weekly meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Seymour and Blair Campaign Club was held last evening at the hall No. 30 West Thirteenth-street, the President, Mr. JOSEPH P. JOACHIMSEN in the chair. Mr. P. J. JOACHIMSEN was the first speaker. He expressed his gratification that a Democratic Club had been established in this particular locality. He enlarged upon the importance of such organizations and their effect upon the great result. He urged the voters of the district to work hard in order that the Democratic party might have an overwhelming majority in this district at the coming election. Here and elsewhere all over the country there was an earnest uprising for SEYMOUR and BLAIR and the general enthusiasm in behalf of the ticket was a sure precursor of success. He declared that the Republican was an aristocratic party, and that its whole aim was to introduce aristocratic institutions into this country. [Applause.]

Col. SIMON LEVY was next introduced. He advocated the election of BLAIR and SEYMOUR. Ever since this Union had existed there had been two or more parties in the field. The Democratic Party had governed the country for more than half the time, and governed it well, but when the Republicans came into power the cruel war broke out, and it was put down not by Republicans but by Democrats. Now they come together and ask why it is difficult for men to make a living here now, and why taxes were so high. The Republican Party was responsible for it all. The speaker examined the career of Gen. GRANT from the earliest times to the present, and eulogized the nominees of the Democratic Party. He claimed that the Republicans had imposed intolerable taxes upon the people, and the they gave the ballot to the negro, that he might counterbalance the Irish vote on the Democratic side. He argued at length in favor of the Democratic ticket, and expressed his readiness, if possible, to shoulder a musket and fight for it. He expressed the hope that HOFFMAN would be next Governor of the State of New-York, and concluded amid great applause.

Mr. NICHOLAS LEVITZOW was introduced, and said they must have a change in the Government by all means. Our shipping no longer lined the wharves of New-York and other cities. Taxes were high, living was high, and this would all be changed if SEYMOUR and BLAIR were elected.

A Finance Committee, and a committee to get out naturalization papers for those of foreign birth who desire to vote the Democratic ticket, were appointed, and the meeting was adjourned.

Fifth District "Boys in Blue."

The "Boys in Blue" Club of this district held a regular meeting at the Free Reading-rooms at No. 176 Spring-street, last evening. After the business of the Club had been transacted, speeches were made by Gen. KRZYZANOWSKI, Major W. H. BULLARD, Col. B. T. MORGAN and Mr. MCKENZIE, sustaining the nominations of Gen. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX. The next meeting of the Club will be held at No. 100 Prince-street next Saturday evening, Aug. 29.

Ninth Ward German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

The Ninth Ward German Grant and Colfax Club met last night, for the first time, at No. 79 Bank-street, with a view to organization. ALEXANDER WEHLE was chosen temporary Chairman, and A. VOTTITS, temporary Secretary. No speeches were made, the assemblage attending for preliminary business only. An adjournment took place to Monday evening next.

First Ward Grant and Colfax Club.

A Grant and Colfax Club has been established at No. 8 Broadway, corner of Beaver-street. This is one of the strongholds of the Democracy, but the Club, nevertheless, is in a flourishing condition.

Second Assembly District.

The Republican Union Club of this district met last evening at No. 2 Centre-street, Mr. WILLIAMS in the chair. The business transacted was of a routine character.

Democratic Primary Meetings.

The Democratic primary meetings for the election of delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held in Newark on Thursday of this week, were held throughout Hudson County last evening. In Jersey City the contest was a very spirited one between the friends of Ex-Mayor ORESTES CLEVELAND, Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT and Senator WINFIELD. The reports that came in were in favor of Mr. CLEVELAND, who, it is claimed, has obtained a considerable portion of the delegates. The southern part of the county were also in his favor, while in the northern part Hon. A. O. EVANS, of Hoboken, makes a strong run. Newark is badly split up, there being six or seven candidates, which will probably give the nomination to Hudson County, in which event it is claimed that the prospects are greatly in favor of their uniting upon Mr. CLEVELAND.

CANADA.

A New Fenian Scare—Titles of Honor—The Case of the Express Robbers—The Cattle Plague.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868.

Ministers, or at any rate a portion of them, are once more in their places, and the first Cabinet meeting since the Ministerial hegira, was held on Wednesday. There is enough for the whole of them to do, and they are likely to be pretty busy for a time; but as the vacancies still exist, the Premier will have some political manœuvring to perform before he succeeds in finding three new colleagues. It is too bad that the vacant offices have not either been filled up or abolished. Something will have to be done very soon, for the Ministry will find that such a dallying policy will not answer much longer. We may shortly expect some important action with regard to the Inter-Colonial Railway, as it is high time that the decision of the Ministry with regard to the route of the road was officially announced.

ANOTHER FENIAN ALARM.

We have certainly had our share of excitements in connection with the Fenians, but it seems that some people think we have not had enough, and as a proof of it we had the startling announcement the other day that a Fenian raid would actually be made at once. Of course all sensible people hooted it with deserved contempt, for it was not to be supposed that any intimation would be given of the advance of the Fenian army of invaders, and, as might have been expected, it turned out that some one had again been hoaxed. I fell in the other day with an American gentleman residing on the frontier, where he acts in an official character, and he assured me that notwithstanding an extensive acquaintance, and the best sources of information, he had been unable to ascertain that any raid was to be attempted into the Province of Ontario. He felt satisfied that if anything was done, it would be in the lower Provinces. I was glad afterward to hear him say, at the luncheon given at the Edgarville Peat-beds in Welland, that as for marauders and disturbers of the peace, who might seek to make trouble between the two people, they should be frowned down on both sides, and he felt certain they would be. There is no greater reason than we have had for months past, to believe that another raid will be attempted.

TITLES OF HONOR.

After the hubbub over the conferring of titles upon the Confederation delegates to England, we should have been spared any further infliction, but it appears that honorary distinctions have been conferred, and Her Majesty the Queen has seen fit to designate the respective standings of such as are entitled to positions of honor in the Dominion. These are divided into eight classes, beginning with the Governor-General, and ending with the Speaker of the House of Assembly in the Provinces. What necessity there can be for such distinctions is something of a puzzle. We have neither a nobility nor a titled aristocracy, but this is something like a step in the direction of creating an aristocracy. There seems to be no positions assigned to the recently-made Baronet—K. C. B. and C. B., and of course they will have to rank with the "Honorables." This title business is a great farce, and to play it off in Canada is about the most ridiculous thing that ever was attempted. We shall probably soon have another batch of titles, for Sir JOHN must be a Baronet, and the C. B.s made Knights.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERS.

It was supposed that MARTIN, who was arrested in Hamilton on a charge of offering for sale some United States bonds, known to have been stolen from the express car of the Merchants' Union Express Company, in May last, was one of the parties to the robbery; and the fact that he was a desperate-looking character contributed materially to his being extradited, for there was nothing adduced at the examination to connect him with the affair. That he was really one of the robbers remains yet to be proved, but there seems to be very little doubt of the identity of THOMPSON and MORTON, two of the persons arrested here a week ago. PUTNAM WILSON BROWN, the express messenger, who had charge of the car, was also arrested, but has since been discharged. On Thursday, all the parties were taken before the Police Magistrate, when BROWN swore positively to C. E. THOMPSON and MORTON. The mystery about the affair is, that one of the prisoners, DEN THOMPSON, should have brought BROWN from New-York, under the pretext of pointing out MORTON and C. E. THOMPSON, so as to have them arrested. For this purpose, DEN THOMPSON paid all BROWN's expenses. There is something very strange about DEN's conduct in the matter. It appears that he and BROWN have been acquainted for some years. He is well known as a comedian, and has frequently appeared in this city and Hamilton, and occasionally in Buffalo. He has the reputation of being a gambler, having been off the stage for some time now. BROWN was on the stand all day on Thursday, and underwent a searching examination. In some particulars he was slightly contradictory, but stuck firmly to the facts of the robbery, and is very confident that he has seen two out of the three robbers who gagged him.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Provincial Board of Agriculture have taken an important step in connection with the cattle plague. It having been stated that the disease had appeared at Paris, it was believed to have been introduced by affected cattle passing over the Great Western Railway, and the Board deemed it advisable to appoint a deputation to proceed to Illinois for the purpose of examining into the causes and extent of the plague. They started on Wednesday last. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that the cattle disease at Paris is altogether different from the Illinois or Texan plague, and is caused by the grass. Several cattle died, but a cow, the last to have the disease, was recovering at last accounts. A good deal of alarm was created by the announcement that the plague had really appeared in this Province.

FAILURE OF THE SILVER MOVEMENT.

The silver movement to reduce the value of American silver, and which had gained great prominence throughout the country, is destined to prove a complete failure. Already in the cities of Kingston and Hamilton, and a number of towns, the whole thing has fallen through, and the silver is again taken at par. People play strange freaks. Not long since the smaller denominations of American silver were taken at par, while the larger were at a discount; now the small silver is at the greatest discount. The merchants of this city hold out well in the silver movement, but they will have to give way, for business is suffering, some people say, to the extent of fully one-third. The idea of attempting to depreciate the value of silver coin is not a very popular one just now.

Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood.

The Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood commenced its seventh annual session in this City at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway, yesterday.

The meeting was called to order at 11 A. M., by Mr. JOSEPH PAUL, District Centre of Manhattan.

There were one hundred and fifty-four delegates present from all parts of the United States, and several from England and Ireland. Some of the delegates represented three Circles.

ANTHONY A. GRIFFIN, of New-York, formerly Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood, was nominated for temporary Chairman, and P. O'NEILL LARKIN, of Massachusetts, was nominated for temporary Secretary. The nominations were confirmed by acclamation.

A Committee on Credentials, composed of the several State and District Centres, and a Committee on Permanent Officers, consisting of one representative from each State and district, were appointed.

A communication was received from JOHN SAVAGE, the Executive, stating that he would be prepared to deliver his annual address and give an account of his stewardship to-day.

The Committee on Permanent Officers presented the names of the following gentlemen, who were chosen by acclamation: President, Col. JAMES R. O'BEIRNE; Vice-Presidents, Daly, of Missouri; J. J. O'Gorman, of Massachusetts; M. J. O'Reilly, of Michigan. Secretaries, Richard Morrison, of New-York; P. O'Neill Larkin, of Massachusetts; Michael Caville, of Pennsylvania. Sergeant-at-Arms, Andrew White. Assistants, Dennis O'Connor and John R. Murray.

A committee, appointed for the purpose, conducted the President to the chair, and the latter made a brief and stirring address.

A committee of five was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Congress. Another committee was appointed to wait on the Executive and inform him that the Congress was organized and was ready to receive from him any suggestions that he might desire to make. The Congress then adjourned till 9 A. M. to-day.

The sessions are not open to the public. The hall in which the Congress meets is gaily decorated with American and Irish flags. Among the ornaments is a representation of the genius of Erin leaning on a harp and weeping for the woes of Ireland. On the walls are the names of ALLEN, LARKIN, O'BRIEN and DARRETT, the "Manchester Martyrs."

THE TURF.

Trotting on Fashion Course Yesterday.

A trotting match for $2,000 came off yesterday afternoon at the above track, between four horses, owned by gentlemen, as roadsters. It appears that the contestants were animals all hailing from the stables of R. ANDERSON, Twenty-seventh-street. For a length of time there has been a spirit of rivalry as to who possessed the fastest nag; hence the present match as a trial of speed. Each of the owners posted $500, which made the sweepstakes of $2,000. The terms of the match were that all the horses should go in harness, mile heats, best three in five. A. NOBLE entered b. m. *Young Fearless*, J. M. STRICKLAND entered b. g. *Whalebone*, owner entered a fine bay mare, (not named,) and JOSHUA MARTIN entered roan mare *Fanny Bitts*.

FIRST HEAT—*Whalebone* was taken for choice with the betting men, *Fanny Bitts* next, *Young Fearless* third, with the bay mare at a very small rate. In fact, it was not what is generally termed a betting race, although a few small pools sold as follows: *Whalebone*, $10; *Fanny*, $9; *Fearless*, $5; bay, $2. *Fanny* went away at the lead, but before arriving at the quarter pole was deprived of her position, making that point two lengths in advance in 43 seconds; *Whalebone* third, and *Young Fearless* in the rear. At the half-mile the bay mare was so far ahead, in 1:25, that had it not been stipulated there should be no "distancing," she looked like shutting the other three out in the first heat. As it terminated, she won, almost walking past the judges' stand, *Fanny* second, two lengths ahead of *Whalebone*, *Fearless* last. Time, 2:52.

SECOND HEAT—In consequence of winning so easily, the bay was taken as favorite at 100 to 50 against the field. *Whalebone* took the lead, but, breaking on the turn, was passed by the bay, who at the quarter was two lengths the leader, in 41½ seconds. As in the former heat, she (the bay) kept the lead from this point to the finish, and won easily by ten lengths, *Fanny* again second, *Whalebone* third, and *Fearless* fourth. Time, 2:49.

THIRD HEAT—As the bay was seen to tire at the finish of the last heat, betting was reduced somewhat, the odds being $10 to $8 on her winning. *Whalebone* took the lead, after several attempts to get the word, and continued it to the three-quarter pole, where *Fanny* showed in front. Up the homestretch *Fanny* showed such superior speed that she passed the line a winner, by six lengths, *Whalebone* second, two lengths in front of the bay, *Fearless* last again. All four horses did considerable breaking throughout the heat, which showed plainly that they were not well driven. Had professional whips been behind them, doubtless the time might have been reduced considerably.

FOURTH HEAT—*Whalebone* took the lead, closely followed by the bay, and after a fierce struggle they landed at the quarter-pole neck and neck. But at the half-mile *Whalebone* was again in front, a length before the bay, *Fanny* third and *Fearless* fourth. Soon after, the bay challenged *Whalebone*, and came up with him. They ran well together for some distance, but while struggling for the lead *Fanny Bitts* came up, passed them, and won the heat, bay second, *Whalebone* third and *Fearless* fourth. Time—2:53.

FIFTH HEAT—The heats now stood two and two for the bay and *Fanny*, still the former was taken for choice at about $10 to $8. *Whalebone* took the lead, bay second, *Bitts* third and *Fearless* last. *Whalebone* kept the lead to the quarter, with *Fearless* second, bay third and *Fanny* last. At the half-mile the bay and *Fanny* were leading, on even terms, being two lengths in front of *Whalebone* and *Fearless*, they also being on equal terms. *Fanny* ultimately won the heat, which gave her the race and stake; *Fearless* second, *Whalebone* third, and the bay mare fourth and last. Time—2:50½.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE L. I., Monday, Aug. 24—Stake of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Martin's r. m. Fancy Bitts	2	2	1	1	1
Owner's bay mare	1	1	3	2	4
J. Strickland's b. g. Whalebone	3	3	2	3	3
A. Noble's b. m. Young Fearless	4	4	4	4	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	43	1:25	2:52
Second heat	41½	1:23½	2:49
Third heat	45	1:26	2:51½
Fourth heat	43½	1:26½	2:53
Fifth heat	42½	1:25	2:50½

Fire in Flatbush-avenue—Damage About $7,000.

At 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the three-story brick building at the corner of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues. The building is owned by WM. B. WILLIAMSON, and the two upper stories were occupied by him as a carpentering establishment. The lower floor was occupied by WM. WALSH as a harness manufactory. The fire is supposed to have originated on the second story in the carpenter's shop, from which the flames immediately communicated upward and downward, destroying the stock and tools of the carpentering establishment, and the stock of Mr. WALSH's harness manufactory, &c. Mr. WILLIAMSON's loss on the building is understood to be about $4,000; insured in the Fireman's Trust Insurance Company for $3,000. The loss on Mr. WILLIAMSON's stock, tools, &c., is about $1,500, on which there was no insurance. Mr. WALSH's loss is about $1,000, on which there is no insurance. The building adjoining, occupied by Mr. MCGRAYNE, marble-worker, sustained damage by water amounting to about $500. The firemen labored under considerable difficulty in order to obtain water, owing, it appears, to the scarcity of hydrants. Water had to be brought for several blocks to the scene of the fire, with hose which evinced a tendency to exhaust the supply in delightful fountains by the way.

End of the Alleged Homicide in Brooklyn.

Coroner SMITH held an inquest on the body of JAMES NICHOLSON, who died at his residence, No. 113 Navy-street, Brooklyn. The testimony produced did not in any way point to any violence on the part of Mr. and Mrs. JORDAN, as previously reported, excepting the striking deceased with a poker alleged to have been in the hands of Mrs. JORDAN. Dr. SHEPARD's testimony showed that death was caused by exhaustion produced by excitement, and not from injuries. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts, and Mrs. JORDAN was discharged from custody.

New-York Fireman's Association.

A meeting of a committee of the New-York Firemen's Association took place last night at No. 5 Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of arranging for an excursion on the second Monday in October. The Association has been invited by the city authorities of Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Springfield, Hartford and Bridgeport, and will visit each of those places in turn in full uniform, carrying with them No. 28 Engine, of the old Volunteer Fire Department, now in Morrisania. They will be sixty in number, and be accompanied by Connor's Band, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment. At the time of their arrival in Newburg, the annual parade of the Fire Department of that town will take place, in which the Association will of course participate.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, Officer GLASS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, essayed to arrest BRIDGET CONNOLLY, who was deemed to be acting in a disorderly manner. The woman, objecting to the purpose of the officer, showed fight, and being armed with a heavy iron-bound club, gave him several blows upon the head, inflicting severe injuries. These proceedings, of course, attracted a sympathetic crowd in that vicinity, and GLASS still maintaining a hold upon his prisoner, one JAMES KEENAN took a hand in the melee and released the woman from custody. By this time, however, reinforcements arrived from the Station-house in Twentieth-street, and BRIDGET being rearrested, KEENAN was also taken captive, and both were locked up to await an examination before Justice SHANDLEY at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The affair created intense excitement in that usually quiet locality, and it was some time before the excited denizens returned to their homes.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—The store of PETER SNYDER, at Glen Cove, L. I., was forced open by burglars, on Saturday night, who carried off $1,500 worth of dry goods, boots, &c. Detectives MULLEN and HORBELT, of the Fourth Precinct, were informed of the facts, and having other information in their hands, they yesterday arrested DANIEL O'CONNELL, CHARLES HARTMAN, and JAMES MURPHY, who are suspected of complicity in the Glen Cove burglary. The detectives have recovered the greater portion of the stolen plunder, and the prisoners were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, who remanded them to the Station-house, in order that the case might be made up.

ACCIDENTS LAST EVENING.—JANE MORRISSEY was struck on the head by a falling plank while passing the corner of Broome and Centre streets, and was slightly injured......JOHN HOVEY, who resides at No. 217 Elizabeth-street, while riding on the front platform of a Third-avenue car, had his leg broken by being run against by a wagon driven at a rapid rate. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital......At 5 P. M. CHARLES SMENT, living at No. 85 Canal-street, fell from the deck of the steamship *Rising Star* into the hold, and received serious injuries. The ship was lying at Pier No. 43 North River, and he was taken to the City Hospital.

HOW THE WIND BLOWS ON THE SOUND.—On Saturday, as the steamer *D. R. Martin* was on her way to Northport, the passengers, in a burst of political enthusiasm, ruled themselves an electoral college and proceeded to vote for President, with the following result: GRANT, 102; SEYMOUR, 50. That is how the wind blows on the Sound.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Texas has published an address to the people of that State, urging them to let all their action be directed toward the maintenance of peace and quiet, and to upholding the law, reminding them that they can do most in aid of the Democratic ticket by maintaining peace and quiet in Texas.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 93¾ for Money, and 93¾@94 for the account.

American Securities open firmer at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	71¾
Erie Railway Shares	32¾
Illinois Central	92
Atlantic and Great Western	38

FRANKFORT, Monday, Aug. 24.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75½@75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 24—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.@10⅞d.
Middling Orleans	11d.@11⅛d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 14,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 34s. 6d. ₩ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 6d. ₩ cental for California White, and 10s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ₩ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ₩ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ₩ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 27s. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ₩ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ₩ cwt. Cheese, 60s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 55s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. 6d. for fine.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24—11:15 A. M.

Tallow, 45s. ₩ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ₩ cwt. for American Red. Sugar, 35s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. Sperm Oil, £89 ₩ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ₩ ton. Petroleum is dull, and refined has declined to 1s. 5½d. ₩ gallon; Spirits, 11½d. ₩ gallon. Linseed Oil has advanced 5s., and is now quoted at £31 5s. ₩ ton. Linseed Cakes declining at £12 5s. ₩ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Calcutta Linseed, 63s.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24—1:20 P. M.

The following are the prices at the Stock Exchange at this hour:

Consols for money	94
Consols for account	94
United States Five-twenties	71¾
Erie Railway Shares	32
Illinois Centrals	91½
Atlantic and Great Western	37¾

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 24—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market continues steady.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork has advanced to 80s. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Bacon has advanced 1s., and is now quoted at 56s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Fine Resin has advanced 6d., the last sales being made at 14s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24—1:20 P. M.

PRODUCE—The stock of Calcutta Linseed is scarce; prices are consequently firm.

ANTWERP, Monday, Aug. 24.

Petroleum—51½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24—5 P. M.

Consols close at 94 for both money and the account.

American Securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	71¾
Erie Railway Shares	31¾
Illinois Centrals	91½
Atlantic and Great Western	37½

FRANKFORT, Monday, Aug. 24.

United States Five-twenty Bonds heavy at 75¾@75⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 24—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier at a slight decline in prices. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull. No. 2 Red Milwaukee Wheat has declined 1d., and is now quoted at 10s. 9d. ₩ cental.

PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 24—5 P. M.

Linseed Cakes have declined 5s., the last sales being made at £12 ₩ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 24.

Bourse closed firm; Rentes have advanced to 70f. 80c. Money market quiet.

HAVANA, Monday, Aug. 24.

SUGAR quiet at 7¾ reals ₩ arroba for No. 12 Dutch standard. MOLASSES SUGAR quiet at 6@6½ reals, according to quality; Muscovadoes dull, fair to good refining, 7¼@7¾ reals. Exchange on London 11@11½ premium; on the United States, in currency, 60 days' sight, 30@29 discount; in gold, 60 days' sight, ½@1 ₩ cent. premium; short sight, 1½@2½ ₩ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR dull and nominally declined 15c.@25c.; Extras $8@$9 62½. WHEAT in fair demand; No. 1 declined 1c.@3c.; sales at $1 69@$1 70; No. 2 declined 3c.@4c.; sales at $1 55@$1 59. CORN active and declined ½c.@¾c.; No. 1, since 'Change, firm at $1 10; No. 2, 97c.@97½c. OATS active and declined 1¼c.@2c.; sales at 51½c.@51¾c. RYE moderately active at $1 28½@$1 29 for No. 1. BARLEY declined 7c.@8c.; sales at $1 49½@$1 53 for No. 2. WHISKEY, in bond, nominal at 70c.@75c. PROVISIONS more active, but unchanged. MESS PORK, $29 50. LARD, 18c.@18½c. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal. LIVE HOGS dull for common lots; best active at $9 55@$1 20. FREIGHTS advanced 1½c.@2c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 10c.; Corn to Buffalo, 9c. RECEIPTS for two days—9,500 bbls. Flour, 162,000 bushels Wheat, 210,000 bushels Corn, 156,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 294,500 bushels Corn, 224,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 24.

TOBACCO steady at full prices. FLOUR heavy; Superfine $6@$7; Extra $7 25; Double Extra $8@$10 25; Treble Extra to Fancy, $11 25@$13. WHEAT—Prime to Choice Red Fall, $1 80@$2 20; Fancy Red and White, $2 25@$2 40; Spring, $1 55@$1 60 for Choice. CORN heavy at 93c.@95c. for White; Mixed and Yellow entirely neglected. OATS heavy at 50c.@52½c. BARLEY—Mixed, $1 65. RYE dull at $1 12@$1 15. PORK quiet at $29 35@$29 75. BACON dull at 13¾c.@13½c. for Shoulders, 17½c.@17¾c. for Clear Sides, and 2c. for Sugar Cured Hams. LARD—Choice held at 18¼c. WHISKY dull at $1 25. CATTLE, $2 25@$5 50 for Inferior to Choice. SHEEP AND LAMBS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 59,000 bushels; Corn, 1,800 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Rye, 4,200 bushels; Barley, 1,800 bushels.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR steady at previous quotations; sales 1,600 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 3,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 15; 300 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 95; 300 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 25; 400 bushels White Michigan at $2 40. CORN unchanged; sales 3,800 bushels No. 1 at $1 16. CORN MEAL, $2 45@$2 50 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middling, $35 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9¼c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson and $4 75 to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—30,200 bushels Wheat, and 3,113,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—9,500 bushels Wheat, 14,500 bushels Corn, 13,500 bushels Oats, 6,700 bushels Peas, 1,253,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive, buyers holding off for lower rates; market entirely nominal. CORN dull; small sales at $1 11@$1 11¼, buyers standing off. OATS dull and lower; sales 14,500 bushels New Western at 65½c. RYE nominal. BARLEY quiet and firm; sales 750 bushels State, free of propeller, and three car-loads Canada, at $1 75. MESS PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 43,000 bushels; Flour, 16,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 78,000 bushels; Oats, 53,000 bushels. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 65,000 bushels; Corn, 500,000 bushels; Oats, 44,000 bushels; Rye, 7,000 bushels; Malt, 10,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Monday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT declined 1c.@2c.; sales of White Wabash at $2 55; White Michigan at $2 10; Amber Illinois, $2 12½; Amber Michigan, $2 02@$2 03; No. 1 Red, $2; No. 2 do., $1 87; No. 3 do., $1 75; No. 2 Spring, $1 63½. CORN opened lower, but recovered the decline; sales of No. 1 at $1 02@$1 03. Yellow at $1 03. OATS advanced 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 at 56½c.@57c.; No. 2 at 55c.@55½c. RYE lower; sales of No. 2 at $1 30; State, $1 60. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c; to Oswego, 10c. RECEIPTS of the week—28,000 bbls. Flour, 290,000 bushels Wheat, 131,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—22,000 bbls. Flour, 219,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR dull; Family, $9 75@$10. WHEAT dull at $2 for No. 1. CORN in limited demand; Ear, 92c.@93c. OATS steady at 55c. for No. 1. RYE dull at $1 27@$1 30. BARLEY, $1 15@$1 25. COTTON quiet and unchanged; the first bale of new sold to-day at 56c.—the quality was Good Middling. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. WHISKY held at 65c., in bond. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK, $28 75. LARD neglected and nominal at 18⅜c. BULK MEATS firm but quiet at 12½c.@14½c. BACON, 13¾c.@17¼c. for Shoulders and Clear Sides. SUGAR CURED HAMS dull at 21c.@22c. for City, and 20c. for St. Louis and Louisville. BUTTER dull at 30c.@35c. EGGS, 16c. Gold, 145, buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 24.

COTTON—The market is dull; Middlings, old, 29c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 96 bales. Sterling Bank Exchange, 59¾@60; New-York Sight Drafts, ⅛ ₩ cent. premium. SUGAR and MOLASSES no change. PRODUCE—receipts heavy. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 75@$8. CORN dull at $1 05@$1 10. OATS steady at 62½c. HAY firm at $25@$27. BRAN declined to $1 15@$1 17. PORK, $30 25@$30 50. BACON easier; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD steady; Tierce, 19½c.; Kegs, 21½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 24.

COTTON quiet; Middling nominally 29½c.@30c. FLOUR dull and weak; City Mills Superfine, $9 25@$10; do. Extra, $11@$13; do. Family, $13 25@$14; Western Superfine, $8@$8 75; do. Extra, $10 25@$11 25. WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN firm; White, $1 23@$1 25. RYE nominally $1 40@$1 45. MESS PORK firm at $30 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17⅛c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Shoulders, 14⅛c. HAMS, 22c.@23c. LARD quiet at 19c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 24.

COTTON quiet and small business; Middling Uplands, 29½c.; Middling Orleans, 30½c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Good and Prime Red, $2 30@$2 70. RYE steady at $1 65@$1 70. CORN very quiet; Yellow, $1 24@$1 25; Mixed Western, $1 22@$1 23. OATS steady at 70c.@71c. for Pennsylvania, and 65c. for Southern. COFFEE quiet; Rio, 15c.@17c. in gold; Laguayra, 16c. in gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 24.

The receipts of cattle up to this evening were 2,300 head, nearly all of prime butchering quality. No new cases of disease have developed. Holders are somewhat firmer, but the demand is extremely light; the sales were only 300 or 400 head at 6c. for Ordinary to Fair medium weight Illinois, and 8c.@9c. for Fair to Extra Kentucky. SHEEP are in fair request at 4c.@5c. LAMBS, 6c.@6½c. HOGS, 10c.@10½c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 24.

TOBACCO firmer, at $7 25@$15 25 for Leaf. WHEAT, $2@$2 10. Superfine FLOUR, $6 75@$7; Family, $11 50@$12. CORN, 90c. OATS, 45c.@50c. RYE, $1 25@$1 30. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 18½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c. Clear Rib Sides, 17½c. Raw WHISKY, free, $1 25.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 24.

Cattle market dull; 2,200 head Cattle sold, Extras at 9c.@9½c., Fair to Good at 7c.@8½c., Common at 5c.@6½c ₩ lb.; Cows unchanged. SHEEP in fair demand; 8,000 sold at 4½c.@5½c. ₩ lb. HOGS—2,000 sold at $14@$15 ₩ cwt.

WILMINGTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady, at 40½c.; New York casks, 41c. RESIN—lower grades are weaker; Strained $1 95; No. 2, $2 15; No. 1, $3 00@$3 50. TAR firm, at $3 30.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 24.

COTTON—Nominal; receipts, 3 bales. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT, $2@$2 05. CORN, 90c. OATS, 60c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 19½c.@20c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR dull and nominally lower. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 69 for No. 1, and $1 56 for No. 2. OATS quiet at 85c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—500 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Aug. 24.

COTTON—Nothing doing; quotations nominal; receipts, 129 bales, 113 bales of which are new; exports, none.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Aug. 24.

COTTON—The market is quiet and unchanged; receipts, 32 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 24.

COTTON—The market is very dull; sales 1 bale and receipts 2 bales; all new Cotton.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

COTTON steady; sales, 178 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 2 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 24.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 45; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53. Gold, 144⅞.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Minnesota	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Aleppo	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Aug. 12	Hamburg	New-York.
Cuba	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Pereire	Aug. 15	Brest	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 15	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	New-York	Hamburg.
Siberia	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 27	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 29	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	Aug. 27	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Halifax and Bermuda, by the *Etna*, close at 11:15 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall and California.—For Aspinwall—Dr. Reicker, wife and sister, H. J. Cuthbert, Capt. J. T. Grazier, wife, nurse and 2 children, Paymaster A. C. Spalding, R. Arosemena, Lieut.-Com. E. E. Preble, A. Melhado, C. M. Gillette. For California—Mrs. Josephine Rockwood, J. Hefferman, wife, aunt and 3 children, Asa H. King, Mrs. L. C. Elsom, Peter Thompson, D. H. Hyland and wife, Miss E. Twist, Mrs. P. E. Bowman, A. O. Hinchman, wife and 3 children, Mrs. A. Temple, Rev. H. H. Phees, wife and child, Ellen Conway, Miss Mary Carmody, Mrs. P. Moore and child, Miss M. C. Johnson, Myron B. Walker, C. L. Richards and wife, Mrs. Harrison, W. Cutler, E. S. Baldwin, M. G. Kellogg, Willie Bauer, Miss E. Boise, P. Doberty and wife, F. Hall, J. S. Wall, J. Cloud, J. B. Cowger, Mrs. H. Neustadt, Miss Doretta Ruhle, John E. Doyle, wife and 2 children, Miss Lottie Hoffman, Jno. K. Byrne, Mrs. and Miss Corkery, Jno. S. Hickenbothal, wife and 2 children, G. W. Weaver, Charles Fisher, L. J. Stiley and wife, J. B. Davidson and wife, Miss Anna Barnes, Miss Eliza Barnes, Mrs. M. Whitwell, Mrs. John Fay and 2 children, Mr. Hubbock, George J. Davis, W. H. Mitchell, Capt. L. A. Wells and wife, Thomas R. Roulhac, B. Blaumayer, W. G. Bush, Achille Weyl, George Rothschild, Miss E. Delahanty, W. H. Doyle, W. Macdonald, Mrs. W. R. Browne, Hugh McCay, wife and child, J. Helton, wife and child, Mrs. G. H. Noyes and children, J. P. G. McLean, wife and 3 children, G. W. Goff, A. J. Barnes, wife and 2 children, Miss Bradley, Mrs. M. Delaney, J. S. Waterhouse, Rev. S. Morrisey, Rev. L. Scanlon, Rev. J. Fitzpatrick, Rev. J. Duffy, P. O'Brien, Miss Ryan, T. B. Valentine, N. W. Pratt, H. A. Pratt, Mrs. A. M. Journeay and 2 children, Mrs. Annie Weeks and child, Theodore Reichert, Col. Platt, J. C. Davis, E. J. Wheeler, Julius Meyer, J. Irethaway, wife and 2 children, Newton Morganroth, Frank Scott, Mary A. Scott, Catherine McNaboe, L. M. Day, Mrs. M. A. Price, Mrs. Newman and 2 children, L. T. Rothfield, H. Schurnalbach, H. H. Cochrane, W. Mansfield, Louis Schwartz, Miss Hannah Peiz, Miss L. De Wolff, H. E. Wall, C. M. Burgess and wife, Mrs. J. Deming and son, Rev. Thomas Pettit, Rev. N. Pettit, J. H. Foss, Mrs. A. M. Hall and child, W. G. Hall, L. Morris Locke and servant, Miss Mary Snyder, Miss Cheeseman, H. Hinders, Rev. Michael McNaboe, C. W. Rand and child, Mrs. M. E. Coffin, Mrs. R. Savage, daughter and 2 children, Mrs. M. Lawrence and 4 children, P. C. Jones, Jr., wife and son; Preston Ireland, W. H. Tarbox and brother, Mrs. J. H. McKenzie, Miss Emma Richards, C. Yale, R. D. Jones, C. W. Tower, H. E. Johnson and wife, Luther Bailey, Capt. H. P. Snow, W. Bonney, S. G. Whitman, A. Currier, wife and 4 children, L. A. Pratt and sister, Albert P. Redding, Miss S. J. Holmes, S. A. Holmes, Jno. G. Ellis and wife, Miss H. A. Fallon, A. G. Morton, J. R. Derby, wife and child, Mrs. M. P. Roberts, O. G. Gardner, wife, sister and child, John Wright, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship South America, for St. Thomas and Brazil—John T. Robeson, U. S. Consul to St. Thomas; Capt. L. Wisnell, Capt. A. Anderson, Rev. J. N. Schneider, Miss H. Haward, Miss E. Haward, Master Croney, H. L. Croney, son and servant, H. Bowen, H. L. Gill, F. L. B. De Wolf, J. Mosey, Santiago Terrero Stenza, G. N. Morton, Manuel M. Durarte, Ludwig Stamon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Childe and 3 children, J. A. Wilkinson.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 24—*In steamship Pereire, from Havre and Brest*—Mr. Barker, Mr. Rivas, Mr. Dognin, Mr. and Mrs. Ober, Mrs. Canda, Mr. Balin and family, Mr. Mosely and wife, Mr. Gould and family, Mr. Lake, Mr. Moliner, Mr. Kein and family, Mr. and Mrs. Chompson, Miss Ward, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Lane, Mr. Little, Mr. Adams, Mr. Dutel, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Cononsend and family, Mrs. Hoyle and family, Mr. and Mrs. Freemann, Mr. and Mrs. Masson, Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt, Mrs. Crane, Mr. Morrison and family, Mr. Desgeorges, Mr. Carr, Mr. Gleme, Mr. Escosura and family, Mr. Thebaut, Mr. Jeanjaquet, Mr. Cahn, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, Mr. Ronald and family, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Moureau and family, Mrs. Hutton and domestic, Miss Pell and domestic, Mrs. Dietrich and family, Mrs. Lamarois, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Losete, Mr. Copping, Mr. Raymond and daughter, Mr. and Miss Vogel, Mr. Corties and sister, Mrs. Greene, Mr. Armas, Mr. Howard, Mr. Strakisin and infant, Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. Sorehan, Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Mr. Newmann and family, Mrs. and Miss Robertson, Mr. Kraft, Mr. Crawfort, Mr. Oppenheimer and family, Mr. Wheler and son, Mr. and Mrs. Gorien, Mr. Hevia, Mrs. Baker and family, Mr. Burche, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Pelps, Mr. Morris, Mr. Overstrolz and friend, Mlle. Berthold and infants, Mrs. and Miss Vitalis, Miss La Beaume, Miss Fremon, Mr. Donde, Mr. Sanguinet, Mr. Beily, Mr. Tracy, Mr. de Orientana, Mr. Hotchkiss, Mr. Benoist and brother, Mr. Santini and son, Mr. Gauthier, Mr. Fogenheim, Mr. Louage, Mr. Lemovier, Mr. Wistar, Mr. Sangon, Mr. Gonesse, Mr. Speidal, Mr. Antonuci and family, Miss Walington, Mr. Geory, Mr. Bandrau, Mr. Vassalo, Mr. Sartaris, Mr. Manjean, Mr. Crunissillac, Lieut. Soeurs, Mr. Caillet, Mr. Robert, Mr. Sylvain, Mr. Barout, Mr. Brot, Mr. Weber, Mr. Tudlen, Mr. Klopper, Mr. Pinas, Mme. Meyer, Miss Martin, Mr. Proirier and son, Mr. Toss, Miss Wessner, Mr. Canton, Mr. Marcles and family, Mr. Said, Mr. Gins, Mr. Genty, Mr. Giraut, Mrs. Cassaigne and family, Mrs. Dumont, Mr. Coqhart, Mrs. Roiandin, Mr. Dangaix and daughter, Mr. Wagner and son, Mr. Cusks, Mr. Weller, Mr. Morisson, Mr. Louis and family, Mme. Cox, Mme. Brennen, Mr. Ongel and family, Mr. Judlis, Mme. Rufler, Mr. Miby and family, Mr. Seschepine, Mr. Battalora, Mr. Cuppi, Mr. Gross, Mr. Panion, Mr. Brewer, Mlle. Campive, Miss Meyer, Miss Selchez, Mr. Risleylit, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Benoit, Mr. Henry, Mr. Cappold, Mr. Giorga, Mr. Forni, Mr. Fournier and daughter, Mr. Gourguen, Mr. Meunier, Mr. Hopkins and family, Mr. Boyd and wife, Mr. Girot, Mr. Lavigne, Mr. Brodt, Mr. Charasse, Mr. Allcoud, Mr. Chambettaz, Mr. Lalouette, Mrs. Lemerier and infant, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Carthy and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 9	Sun sets	6 44	Moon sets	11 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12 55	Gov. Island	1 44	Hell Gate	3 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Saxonia, (N. G.,) Kier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Salvor, Hallett, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Barks Wavelet, (Br.,) Griffin, Cadiz, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Heiligo Vincentius von Pauls, (Hol.,) Nagl, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; King Bird, (Br.,) Deftel, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Blanche, (Br.,) Dean, Port Medway, Morrison & Phillips; M. A. Chase, McDonald, Malaga, Brett, Son & Co.; C. T. Tompkins, (Br.,) Walter, Ponce, P. R., Heney & Parker.

Schooners Ada, (Br.,) Belzear, St. John, N. B., Smithers & Co.; Julia, Wallace, Weymouth; Sea Nymph, Conley, Baltimore, Beeker & Dayton; G. Todd, Davis, Calais, Me., G. Boardman; Doretta Rahn, Stocking, Middletown, Conn., G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Winonah, Gray, Corpus Christi, Texas, McFarland & Co.; Minnie, Hudson, Jacksonville, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Agent, Chadwick, Hartford, Stranahan & Ferguson.

Arrived.

Steamship Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre Aug. 13, and Brest 15th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with naval stores to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Ashland, Foster, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Bark Mary E. Packer, (of Mystic,) Holloway, San Francisco 129 ds., with flour and grain to Willett & Co.

Brig Alfaretta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Rutherford, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor—vessel to P. I. Nevins. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and fine weather.

Brig Gipsey Queen, (of Portland,) Pearce, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Alma, (N. G.,) Gahrs, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to Munzinger & Pitzipio—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. (Arr. 22d; was incorrectly reported as the brig Alena in yesterday's edition.)

Brig Eugene A. Reed, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Tucker, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova. Had a northeast gale off Hatteras, which lasted 2 ds., and has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras; left one man in hospital at Cienfuegos sick with Chagres fever; one man died on the passage, and three others are now sick on board.

Brig Thomas Turall, (of New-Haven,) Thompson, Porto Rico via New-Haven, with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Harp, Daly, New-Haven.

Schr. W. C. Duryee, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Nicholson, Curacoa 20 ds., with hides and fustic to Dovale & Co.—vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, Low, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had light winds the entire passage, and been 8 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Greenland, Gordon, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with lumber and 1 passenger to Page, Kidder & Co.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Babcock, Nantucket, with fish to Crocket & Hall.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Slate, Boston, for Navy-yard, New-York.

Schr. Chas. F. Beebe, Rogers, Brown's Banks, with fish to C. H. Rogers.

Schr. Dickinson, Brown, Brown's Banks, with fish to C. H. Rogers.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, Stonington, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Hattie A. Buttler, Strickland, Portland, Conn., with stone to Grant & Short.

Schr. Geo. P. Tripp, Chase, Nantucket, with fish to G. P. Tripp.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Pinkham, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Connecticut, Stapling, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Billow, Bellatty, Portchester, for Rondout.

Schr. Compromise, Barlow, Sandwich.

Schr. Franklin, Brown, Stamford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. H. Baldwin, Barker, Newport.

Schr. Marshall O. Wells, Reeves, New-Haven.

Schr. A. Heaton, Phinney, Portland, Conn.

Schr. David Pearsall, Carroll, Greenwich.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Norwich.

Schr. Chas. P. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.

Schr. E. Flower, Pressy, Hartford.

Schr. J. W. Ponder, Jr., Shurger, New-Bedford.

Schr. Editor, Black, New-Haven, for Piermont.

Schr. Sam Weller, Lockley, Portland, Conn.

Schr. America, Brown, Bristol.

Schr. James English, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Smith, Stonington.

Schr. Caroline C. Smith, Phillips, Lynn.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, Providence.

Schr. Kate, Smith, Provincetown.

Schr. V. Barkalew, Holmes, Sag Harbor.

SANDY HOOK, Sunset—Wind light, S.; cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships South America, for Rio Janeiro, and Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 24—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; brig S. O. Shaw, from Grand Turk.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 24—Arr. schrs. Montana, from Boston; E. D. Finney, Philadelphia; Minerva, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 24—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Europa and brig A. C. Titcum.

Passed out, brigs Georgie, for Aspinwall; Carolina, for Matamoras; Chattanooga, for St. Johns, P. R.; schrs. Blanche, for Nassau; Jackson, for San Blas.

Sld. sloop-of-war Dale, on a cruise.

In the Roads for harbor, brigs Senorita, John Given, and a fleet of coasters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23—Arr. ships Ericsson, from Liverpool; William Chandler, from Hong Kong.

Sld. ship Detroit, for Liverpool.

Aug. 24—Arr. bark Prima Donna, from New-York; brigs Sword Fish and Black Hawk, from Liverpool; Theodore Ducas, from Bordeaux; Paramatta, from Hong Kong.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24—Arr. steamship Fairbanks, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Cyclone—brig, of Boston, from Aspinwall for Boston, Aug. 17, no lat., &c.

Eldorado—bark, of Liverpool, from Genoa for Philadelphia, Aug. 23, off Nantucket Shoals.

Irma—bark, hence for Sagua, Aug. 20, lat. 35, lon. 73 10.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 24—The Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company's steamer Nebraska, Capt. Guard, which left New-York Aug. 12, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 24—The steamship Hermann, from New-York Aug. 13, arrived at this port at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

BREMEN, Aug. 24—The steamship Ariel, from New-York Aug. 8, arrived at this port to-day.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.

350,000 OF these Watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority, and furnishing the best reason for their great popularity, and justifying the preference uniformly shown them by the public.

AN EXPERIENCE of nearly fifteen years has furnished the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY the opportunity of *thoroughly testing* all really valuable inventions in Watch-making; and it being the sole aim of the Company to produce watches which as time-keepers would bear comparison with the very best made anywhere, they now confidently assert that the WALTHAM WATCHES have every improvement which time and experience have proved valuable.

THE AMERICAN WATCH Co. desire specially to remark that, having had the refusal of all the contrivances designed to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of mainsprings,

FOGG'S PATENT CENTER-PINION

was adopted for that purpose as the best, and faultless.

WALTHAM WATCHES are now supplied with Patent DUST-PROOF CAPS, protecting the movement from dust, and greatly lessening the necessity of frequent cleaning, &c., an improvement of very great value to watch-wearers whose watches are exposed to rough usage and constant wear.

THE DIFFERENT GRADES of WALTHAM WATCHES have frequently been submitted to the severest tests to determine their time-keeping qualities, and have invariably been found thoroughly reliable and accurate, receiving the strongest indorsements from railway engineers, conductors, and expressmen, the most exacting class of watch-wearers—and a USAGE OF FIFTEEN YEARS HAS SUFFICIENTLY PROVED THEIR DURABILITY.

There are many kinds, grades, sizes, and descriptions of watches made by the Waltham Company, adapted to the tastes and means of all classes; but the Company's written guaranty accompanies every watch that bears the Company's name, and should be required of every seller.

No Watches retailed by the Company.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents,
No. 182 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE IN THEIR VARIOUS GRADES.
THE BEST WATCH FOR THE PRICE IN THE WORLD.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. FOR SALE BY
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the
GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

ROOT'S WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL
SAFETY BOILER

has no large sheet-iron shell to explode; is tested to 300 pounds; economical and durable. Also Root's Trunk Engines, Vertical and Horizontal Engines, all descriptions, Steam Pumps, Machinery, &c. Send for pamphlets and price lists. Agents wanted. JOHN B. ROOT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 159 Fulton-st.

VERMONT SPRING.

This Spring, which has become so celebrated as a remedy for diseases commonly deemed incurable, is on the Missisquoi River, in Sheldon, Vt. Among the diseases actually cured are Cancer, Scrofula, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Salt Rheum, Syphilis, Diseases of the Skin, the Eye, the Scalp, Nervous Prostration, Female Complaints.

It was discovered a little over a year since, and immediately won distinction by curing invalids who had tried other springs in vain; and it has now gained a home and European reputation unequaled in so brief a period by any remedial spring in the world.

Its claims are based solely upon its merits.

It has a healing power equaled by no other spring known, and analysis shows that it possesses properties found in no other. As there is a liability to confound this with other springs in the same vicinity, the bottles are marked in full: "Vermont Spring, Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt."

Send for pamphlets.

The water is sold by the principal Druggists, and by SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, Post Office Box No. 4,264. No. 78 Broadway.

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ELLIPTIC
SUSPENDER.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
No. 58 White-st.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW-YORK.